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COST OF LIVING AND THE WAR

AN ANALYSIS OF RECENT CHANGES

by

W. JETT LAUCK



CLEVELAND, OHIQ.
THE DOYLE & WALTZ PRINTING COMPANY
1918

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PREFACE

This volume is a summarization and analysis of official and authoritative data bearing upon the cost of living with special reference to the families of wage-earners. Part II consists primarily of reprints from official publications of retail and wholesale price data and the results of original investigations and studies relative to the budgets of workingmen's families. Part I is a brief analysis and interpretation of the data contained in Part II. This analysis has been made in an impartial way and with no object in mind beyond the presentation in a concise and readable form of the facts as to recent increases in prices and family living costs. The data in Part II is so arranged as to be readily accessible for reference or for use as a basis for further study or interpretation.

The author wishes to make acknowledgment to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for its co-operation in giving him access to its records and data. He wishes also to express his grateful appreciation especially to Mr. Leifur Magnusson, of the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, whose assistance in collecting and compiling data has been invaluable. The graphs were drawn by Mr. O. T. Feamster.

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PART I.

ANALYSES AND CONCLUSIONS FROM AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION WHICH IS AVAILABLE.

CHAPTER I

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

1. High Prices and Dietary Changes.

Either in the case of the individual or of the family outlays for food and rent must be made whatever options may be exercised as to other expenditures. If a family has had a large income and has been in the habit of purchasing high-grade articles of food, advances in the cost of foodstuffs would probably be met by purchasing less high-priced and more medium-priced articles. There will be falling off in the nutritive value of the family diet. Families of moderate incomes which had been consuming medium and low-priced foods, under a period of rising prices would purchase less of the medium and more of the low-priced foods, and also still maintain wholesome standards of nutrition. On the other hand, advances in cost of staple food are a positive danger to the families of low incomes. These families under normal conditions are forced to buy cheap foods. When there is a general rise in the price level, they cannot substitute a cheaper food of the same nutritive value. They are compelled to consume cheaper foods, but these articles do not contain the food values to which they have been accustomed. Beans or eggs cannot be substituted for meat. So far as these families are concerned their normal diet constituted an irreducible minimum so far as nourishment was concerned. Higher prices, without a corresponding advance in income, means to them under-nourishment and underdevelopment, with greater liability to disease and all the other dangers which the term implies.

This state of affairs has been most forcibly and interestingly shown in a graphical way by Professor Jaffa, of the University of California. His diagram illustrating this point is reproduced on the following page and is so clear and conclusive as to require no explanation.¹

¹ This study is reproduced in full in Part II.

ABILITY OF FAMILIES UNDER HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW WAGES TO MEET INCREASING FOOD PRICES BY SELECTIVE CHANGES IN THEIR DIETARY.

	Н	igh Wage	·S.	Me	dium Wa	ges.		Low Wag	es.		
	Dietary when prices are	Selective when pr	changes rices are	Dietary when prices are	when Selective changes prices when prices are		when Selective changes when Sprices when prices prices		Selective when p	Selective changes when prices are	
	Normal.	High.	Very High.	Normal.	High.	Very High.	Normal.	High.	Very High.		
High Priced Foods.											
Medium Priced Foods.											
Low Priced Foods.								_			
	-		1	-	Danger zo	one.		I- III -			

2. Index Numbers of Retail Prices, 1910-1917.1

Under these conditions the recent trend in the retail prices of articles of food possesses unusual interest and significance. During the past ten years the United States Bureau of Labor has by the co-operation of private dealers secured records from the leading cities in all sections of the country as to the retail prices of fifteen principal articles of food which enter most prominently into the consumption of an average wage-earner's family. The prices thus obtained have been averaged for specified cities and then for the country as a whole. Upon this latter figure have been based computations as to relative changes in prices throughout the country during the past ten years. In the following table and chart, the average price of the fifteen articles of food for the year 1907 has been taken as a base, or as equalling 100, and compared with variations during subsequent years.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1907 TO OCTOBER, 1917.

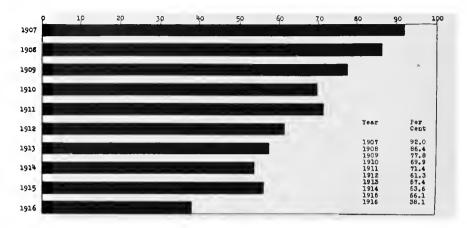
Yea	ır.	Retail prices of food.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October,	1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1917 1917 1917 1917 1917 1917 1917 1917 1917	100 103 108 113 112 119 122 125 123 139 156 162 162 177 184 185 178 181 181

In working out the foregoing relative prices or index numbers, the articles of food have been weighted according to their comparative importance in the food budgets of an average workingman's family, the weights used being those ascertained by an extensive cost of living investigation throughout the country made in 1901 by the Bureau of Labor. This gives an added significance to the results shown. The general upward trend of prices during this entire period is shown graphically by the accompanying line chart.

The advance in the retail prices of all the fifteen selected articles in 1917 as compared with each of the preceding years is set forth in the following diagram:

¹For detailed tables as to retail price statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, see Part II, Section 2-5.

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN 1917 AS COMPARED WITH EACH PRECEDING YEAR DURING THE PERIOD 1907-1916.



It will be at once noted that during the past ten years the rise in prices has been 92 points. During the three years preceding the outbreak of the European war, or the period 1911-1914, the advance was 13 points as contrasted with 67 points during the three years subsequent to the beginning of the war. Expressed in terms of percentages, general retail prices, according to these index numbers, advanced 71.4 per cent during the period 1911-1917, and 53.6 per cent during the period 1914-1917. In 1917 retail prices were 38.1 per cent higher than in 1916 and 56.1 per cent higher than in 1915.

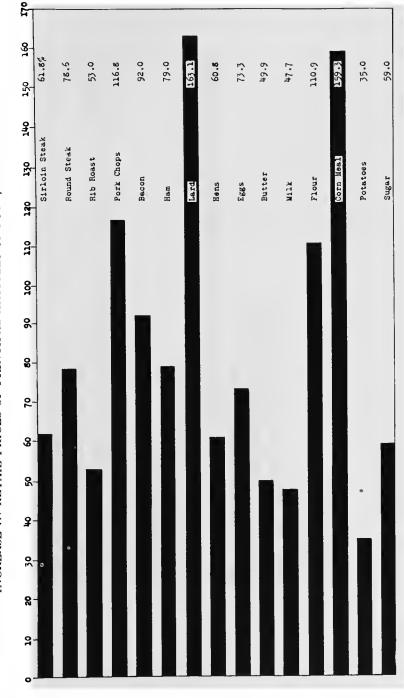
So far as the fifteen separate articles of which the index numbers are composed are concerned, their increase in terms of percentages in 1917 as contrasted with 1914 and 1911 are shown in the following table and diagram:

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, 1917 OVER 1911 AND 1914.

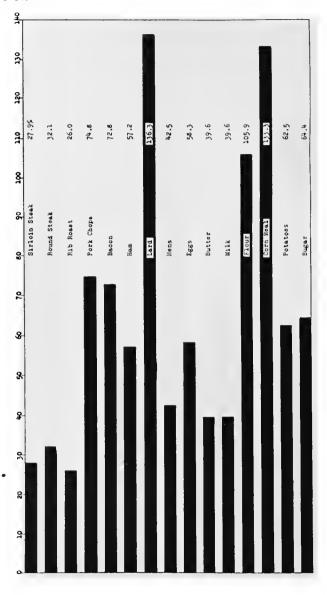
[Compiled from Reports of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.]

Articles.		of Increase over
	1911	1914
Sirloin steak	61.8	27.9
Round steak	78.6	32.1
Rib roast	53.0	26.0
Pork chops		74.8
Bacon	92.0	72.8
Ham	79.0	57.2
ard	163.1	136.3
Hens	60.8	42.5
Eggs		58.3
Butter	49.9	39.6
Milk	47.7	39.6
lour	110 9	105.9
Corn meal.	159.3	133.3
Potatoes	35.0	62.5
i otatoes	59.0	64.4
Sugar	39.0	04.4
Total	71.4	53.6

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1917 OVER 1911.



INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1917 OVER 1914.



The largest percentages of increase in prices since 1911 are shown for round steak, ham, bacon, flour, pork chops, corn meal, and lard, in the order named. They range from 78.6 per cent in the case of round steak to 163.1 per cent in the case of lard. The articles enumerated, together with potatoes and sugar, also advanced more during the past three years than the other foodstuffs for which information was secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rapid advance in retail prices of foodstuffs since the outbreak of the European war has been set forth in a special study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which was published in its Monthly Review of August, 1917.¹ In analyzing the results of this study the following pertinent comment was made:

"Comparing prices on July 15, 1914, just prior to the present war, with prices on July 15, 1917, food as a whole advanced 42 per cent. In July, 1917, flour was 125 per cent higher—that is, two and one-fourth times the price in July, 1914; corn meal was 89 per cent higher; lard was 78 per cent higher; sugar, 75 per cent higher; and potatoes and bread each 50 per cent higher."

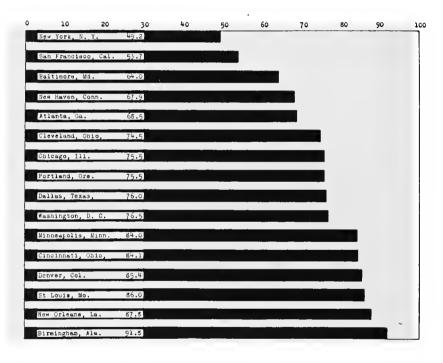
By November, 1917, the prices of these foodstuffs had advanced as a whole until they were, as already pointed out, more than 50 per cent higher than at the beginning of the war in Europe in 1914. The really pronounced rise in retail prices of foodstuffs did not begin, however, until the latter part of 1916. There was a small advance as a rule during the latter half of 1914. In the case of some commodities this was maintained or slightly increased in 1915 and the first half of 1916, while in the case of others there was a small decline. By August and September, 1916, the upward tendency set in very rapidly and has continued up to the present time. These variations during the past three years are clearly shown by the following comparison of prices on January 1 and July 1, 1914-1917, and for the subsequent months of 1917.

	19	14	19	15	19	16		1917	
Commodities.	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Nov.
Hens	. 90	93	86	88	92	102	108	119	125
Eggs		80	118	74	113	85	145	112	155
Butter		87	98	87	97	90	115	117	134
Milk		98	99	96	98	97	109	122	141
Bread		85	92	97	95	95	108	135	135
Flour		73	92	93	89	86	127	164	155
Corn meal		92	97	96	95	96	118	174	209
Rice			100	100	100	100	100	116	125
Potatoes		100	55	55	88	87	145	159	119
Sugar		65	75	87	84	109	100	114	119
Onions			69	72	83	109	141	104	118
Beans			66	69	83	106	132	177	172
Prunes			102	101	99	100	104	119	124
Raisins			97	97	98	99	109	115	115
Coffee			100	100	100	100	100	102	101
Tea			100	100	100	100	100	110	113

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES, 1914-1917.

¹ See Part II, Chapter I, Section 5.

INCREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF A LOAF OF BREAD, 1917 OVER 1914, BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.



3. The Increase in the Cost of Bread.

Probably one of the best single indicators of the increased cost of living, especially in the case of families of low incomes, is the price of bread. Some illuminating statistics in this connection have recently been collected by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. They consist of comparative prices in 16 leading American cities during the past three years of a standard loaf of bread weighing sixteen ounces before baking. The following table and chart which are based on these figures show by cities the advance in cost in terms of cents and percentages of this standard loaf in 1917 as compared with 1914:

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF A LOAF OF BREAD WEIGHING SIXTEEN OUNCES OR OVER BEFORE BAKING, 1917 OVER 1914 BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

[Compiled from Reports of	United S	States	Bureau of	Labor	Statistics.]
---------------------------	----------	--------	-----------	-------	--------------

City.	Cost of Bre		Increase in 1917 over 1914.		
	1914.	1917.	Cents.	Per cent.	
Atlanta, Ga	\$0.054	\$0.091	.037	68.5	
Baltimore, Md	.050	.082	.032	64.0	
Birmingham, Ala	.049	.094	. 045	91.8	
Chicago, Ill	. 053	.093	.040	75.5	
Cincinnati, Ohio	.044	.081	.037	84.1	
Cleveland, Ohio	051	.089	.038	74.5	
Dallas, Tex	.050	. 088	.038	76.0	
Denver, Colo	.048	. 089	.041	85 4	
Minneapolis, Minn	. 050	. 092	.042	84.0	
New Haven, Conn	.053	. 089	.036	67.9	
New Orleans, La	.041	.077	.036	87.8	
New York, N. Y	. 059	.088	.029	49.2	
Portland, Ore.	.049	. 086	.037	75.5	
St. Louis, Mo	.050	.093	.043	86 0	
San Francisco, Cal	.054	.083	.029	53.7	
Washington, D. C	. 051	. 090	.039	76 5	

The foregoing statement shows that the range of advance in bread prices since the beginning of the European war has been from 2.9 cents to 4.5 cents a loaf. Expressed in terms of percentage, the smallest increase in 1917 as compared with 1914 was 49.2 per cent in New York, and the highest, 91.8 per cent, in Birmingham, Alabama. In eleven out of the sixteen cities for which returns are given in the table above, the price of a loaf of bread advanced 75 or more per cent during the period, 1914-1917.

4. The Advance in the Cost of Fuel and Light.

Comparative prices are available as to the cost of gas for lighting and other purposes in the principal cities of the country. These figures show considerable variations from one locality to another, but practically no increase during recent years. Owing to the recent rapid advances in the cost of fuel, labor, and materials, however, applications from public utility corporations for permission to increase their rates are now pending in all sections of the country and it may be expected that increases in these items of expenditure will take place in the near future.

See Part 11, Chapter 1.

Increases in the cost of coal have been very rapid during recent years and especially since the beginning of the calendar year, 1917.² Up until a year ago, or January, 1917, the advances in the retail prices of coal as compared with the corresponding months of 1914 and 1917, ranged from 22 to 34 per cent. By certain kinds of domestic coal they were as follows:

	Per cent increase in January,	in relative prices 1917, over
Kind of coal.	January, 1914.	January, 1911.
Pennsylvania white ash: Stove	22 21 30	28 28 34

The relative retail prices upon which the above comparisons are based and which cover the period January, 1907, to January, 1917, are as follows:

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL EACH YEAR, 1907-1917, INCLUSIVE, AND ON JANUARY 15, AND JULY 15, OF EACH YEAR OF THE SAME PERIOD.

Month and year.	Pennsylvania white ash, stove.	Pennsylvania white ash, Chestnut.	Bituminous.
January, 1907	94	92	102
January, 1908	95	94	103
January, 1909	95	94	99
January, 1910	95	94	100
January, 1911	95	94	103
January, 1912	96	96	100
January, 1913	104	103	105
January, 1914	100	100	106
January, 1915	101	101	102
January, 1916	103	103	101
January, 1917	122	121	138

[Average price for 1915 = 100.]

There is no authoritative data as to relative prices of coal for the country as a whole subsequent to January, 1917. The following figures, however, which show the price of bituminous coal (run of mine) at the mine in the Pittsburgh District for the period January, 1905, to January, 1918, afford an insight into the trend of retail coal prices.

PRICE OF BITUMINOUS COAL (RUN OF MINE) AT THE MINE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT JANUARY, 1905. TO JANUARY, 1918.

1905\$0.95	1912\$1.05
1906 1.20	1913
1907 1.15	1914
1908 1.15	1915
1909 1.15	1916
1910 1.20	1917
1911 1.225	1918

² See Part II, Chapter I.

From the above prices it is at once evident that the price of bituminous (run of mine) coal at the pit mouth in the Pittsburgh District was about 300 per cent greater in 1917 than in 1914 and 1911. On July 5, 1917, the Federal Government, through the Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense. fixed a price of \$3.00 a ton, and this was later changed, on November 1, by the National Fuel Administrator to \$2.45 a ton. This latter price was practically 200 per cent higher than in 1914 or 1911.

5. Retail Food Prices and the Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

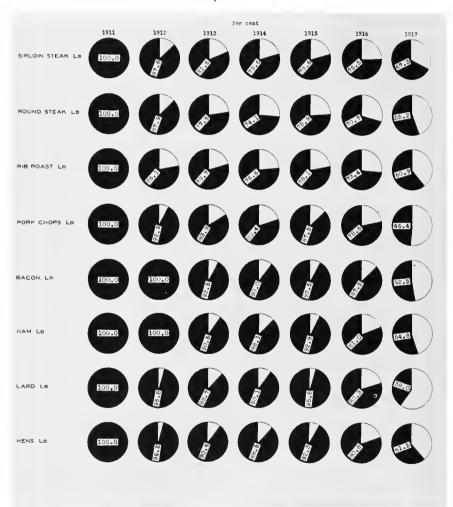
Perhaps a better insight into the significance of recent advances in the retail prices of foodstuffs is to be found in a comparison of the purchasing power of the dollar, or the standard of American values, during recent years. The table and diagram which immediately follow show the declining purchasing power of the dollar over leading articles of foodstuffs during the period, 1911-1917:

	Relative purchasing power of the dollar.												
Article.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.						
Sirloin steak	100.0	87.8	81.6	79.6	79.6	75.5	67.3						
Round steaklb.	100.0	87.9	77.6	74.1	75.9	70.7	55.2						
Rib roastlb.	100.0	78.1	79.7	76.6	78.1	73.4	60.9						
Pork chopslb.	100.0	92.9	83.9	80.4	87.5	78.6	46.4						
Baconlb.	100.0	100.0	92.5	90.0	92.5	87.5	52.5						
Hamlb.	100.0	100.0	90.5	88.1	92.9	81.0	54.8						
Lardlb.	100.0	95.8	88.7	90.1	95.8	80.3	38.0						
Henslb.	100.0	96.2	90.4	88.5	92.3	80.8	61.5						
Eggsdoz.	100.0	96.8	96.8	93.5	96.8	87.1	58.1						
Butterlb.	100.0	89.7	89.7	93.1	96.6	86.2	69.0						
Milkqt.	100.0	98.3	94.8	94.8	95.7	94.8	68.1						
Flour i bbl.	100.0	96.7	101.6	97.6	81.3	75.6	47.2						
Corn meallb.	100.0	104.1	93.2	90.0	87.3	79.5	38.6						
Potatoespk.	100.0	96.7	130.0	120.0	146.7	83.3	73.3						
Sugarlb.	100.0	97.0	111.0	103.0	92.7	76.2	62.8						
Total	100.0	94.1	91.8	89.6	91.1	80.6	58.3						

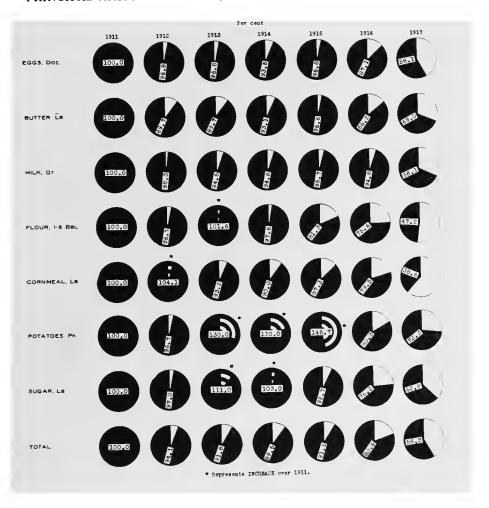
DECLINE IN PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, 1911-1917.

The purchasing power of the dollar in 1917 as compared with 1911, as can be seen from the foregoing figures, declined almost 42 per cent. In other words, practically only three-fifths of the quantities of foodstuffs could be purchased in the latter year as compared with the former. The decline in the buying power of the dollar has been especially marked since the outbreak of the European conflict in 1914. From 1911 to 1914 the purchasing power of the dollar over foods fell only 8 points, while from 1914 to 1917 the decline was 31 points, or almost four times as much as in the three years preceding the war. This tendency is more clearly brought out in the following table, which shows the falling off in the purchasing power of the dollar as compared with each preceding year during the period, 1911-1917.

DECLINE IN THE PURCHASING POWER OF A DOLLAR, BY YEARS AND PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD. 1911-1917.



DECLINE IN THE PURCHASING POWER OF A DOLLAR, BY YEARS AND PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1911-1917.



DECLINE IN PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR.

RELATIVE PURCHASING	POWER	OF THE	DOLLAR	IN OCT	OBER, 19	017, AS
	COMPA	ARED W	TH			

Article.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Sirloin steak	67.3	76.7	82.5	84.6	84.6	89.2
	55.2	62.7	71.1	74.4	72.7	78.0
Rib roast	60.9	78.0	76.5	79.6	78.0	83.0
Pork chops	46.4	50.0	55.3	57.8	53.1	59.1
Bacon	52.5	52.5	56.8	58.3	56.8	60.0
Ham	54.8	54.8	60.5	62.2	59.0	67.6
Lard	38.0	39.7	42.9	42.2	39.7	47.4
Hens	61.5	64.0	68.1	69.6	66.7	76.2
Eggs	58.1	60.0	60.0	62.1	60.0	66.7
Butter	69.0	76.9	76.9	74.1	71.4	80.0
Milk	68.1	69.3	71.8	71.8	71.2	71.8
Flour.	47.2	48.7	46.4	48.3	58.0	62.4
Corn meal.	38.6	37.1	41.4	42.9	44.3	48.6
Potatoes	73.3	75.9	56.4	61.1	50.0	88.0
	62.8	64.8	56.6	60.9	67.8	82.4
Tota1	58.3	62.0	63.5	65.1	64.1	72.4

From this table the fact stands forth that less than one-half as much flour, corn meal and lard could be bought with a dollar in 1917 as contrasted with 1914 and 1911, and less than three-fifths as much pork chops and bacon. Expressed in terms of all the enumerated articles of food the dollar had the following relative values in 1917 as compared with the years listed:

1911																							58	.3	cents
1912																									
1913																									
1914		Ċ		ì					ì		Ī	Ì		Ī			Ī	i	i	i	ĺ	Ċ	 . 65	. 1	cents
1915	 		Ī	i	ì	i	ì	·		ï	i	i	·		i	i		i	i			i	64	ī	cents
1916					ì				ì			ì											.72	. 4	cents

This comparison reveals the astonishing fact that the purchasing power of the dollar, during the past year alone, has declined more than one-fourth.

6. Variations in Food Prices in the Leading Cities of the Country.1

The retail price of foodstuffs, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, seems to vary under normal conditions about 24 per cent in the principal cities of the country. The best comparison along these lines has been carefully worked out by Professor J. C. Ogburn of the University of Washington. While a member of the faculty of Reed College at Portland, Oregon, he worked out from the detailed reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the relative prices of food stuffs in the leading cities of the country. Portland, Oregon, was taken as 100 and the relation of prices in other cities to Portland and to each other compared on the basis of these returns. Because of their interest and value his final results are reproduced below:

RELATIVE COST OF FOOD IN LEADING CITIES.

(Portland, Oregon = 100)

Minneapolis	92.7		
St. Paul	94.8	Manchester	105.7
Denver		Schenectady	106.
Milwaukee	97.6	Scranton	106.3
Cincinnati	97.8		
	,,,,	Washington	106.4
Detroit	98.1	Little Rock	106.6
St. Louis		Pittsburg	106.6
Buffalo	98.8	San Francisco	106.6
Portland		New York	106.7
	100.2	New York	100.7
Baltimore	100.2	DE:1- 4-1-12-	107.5
a	101 3	Philadelphia	
Chicago	101.3	Dallas	107.6
Salt Lake City		Boston	108.4
Omaha		Charleston	108.6
Kansas City	102.4	Louisville	109.
Richmond	102.5		
		Los Angeles	110.3
Memphis	102.7	Fall River	110.3
Seattle	102.8	New Haven	110.8
Springfield	103.5	Providence	112.5
Indianapolis	103.5	Jacksonville	113.
Cleveland	104.4		
0.0.0		Newark	114.1
Atlanta	104.4	Birmingham	115.1
New Orleans	104.6		
New Offeans	101.0		

¹ See Part II, Chapter I, Sections 12 and 13.

CHAPTER II.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wholesale prices, especially of foodstuffs, show an even greater advance than retail prices during recent years. For the purpose of showing the tendencies as to wholesale prices in a brief, comparative form, the following table has been prepared. It sets forth the increase in the authoritative index numbers of wholesale prices in this country and Canada in the year 1917 as compared with the years 1914 and 1911.

INCREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES AS INDICATED BY REPRESENTATIVE INDEX NUMBERS, 1917 OVER 1911 AND 1914.

	Increase	per cent.
Index number.	1917 over 1911.	1917 over 1914.
Dun Bradstreet Annalist United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Gibson Canadian Department of Labor	79.1 104.4 98.6 93.5 93.1 90.4	77.3 100.1 78.1 86.3 80.8 78.3

The commodities which are used in computing these index numbers together with the basis of computation are technically explained in detail at a later point.1 Dun and Bradstreet's have been established as one branch of the activities of commercial agencies in reporting the general level of prices in the country. For this reason they represent the prices of a large variety of commodities in order to correctly reflect commercial and industrial tendencies. The same is true but to a less extent of Gibson's index numbers, which are used in connection with a service which aims to analyze and reflect contemporaneous business and financial conditions. The index numbers of the New York Times Annalist, on the other hand, are based on prices of food products alone arranged according to the consumption of an average family. While the index numbers of the Canadian and United States Bureaus of Labor Statistics include other groups of articles than foods, they are also selected and arranged to correspond to the commodities demanded and consumed by a normal or average family. This can readily be seen from the following classification of articles upon which the index numbers of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics are based:

Farm products
Food, etc.
Cloths and clothing
Fuel and lighting
Metals and metal products
Lumber and building materials
Drugs and chemicals
House furnishing goods
Sundries

Upon referring to the table immediately preceding, together with the following charts, it will be seen that the tendencies in price increases shown by all five of the series of index numbers are remarkably uniform.

¹ See Part 11. Chapter 11.

With the exception of Bradstreet's they all show the same general advances both for the three years preceding and the three years subsequent to the year 1914. The higher points reached by Bradstreet's were undoubtedly due to the effect of the prices of metals and other primary articles included in the computation of Bradstreet's index numbers. For the period, 1911-1917, the general increase in the wholesale price level, as indicated by these index numbers, ranged from 79.1 to 104.4 per cent. The minimum and maximum, however, were represented by the index numbers of Dun and Bradstreet, which, as already pointed out, were affected by the inclusion of prices for metals and similar commodities which have fluctuated violently during the past three The general advance in wholesale prices during the seven years, 1911-1917, as shown by the other four index numbers, ranged from 90.4 per cent in the case of the Canadian series to 98.6 per cent in the case of the Annalist. The increase shown by the Gibson and Bureau of Labor Statistics series was almost the same, being 93.1 per cent in the former, and 93.5 per cent in the latter series.

During the past three years the same relative tendencies have been exhibited. With the exception of Dun and Bradstreet's, the other five series have shown almost similar increases, the difference between the highest and the lowest advance being only 8 points. The Canadian Department of Labor, Gibson, and the Annalist series are almost identical in point of increase, the variation between them being only 2.7 per cent. These results point to the conclusion that the general advance in wholesale prices since the outbreak of the European war has been approximately 78 to 80 per cent.

1.—WHOLESALE PRICE ADVANCES, BY COMMODITIES, 1911-1917.

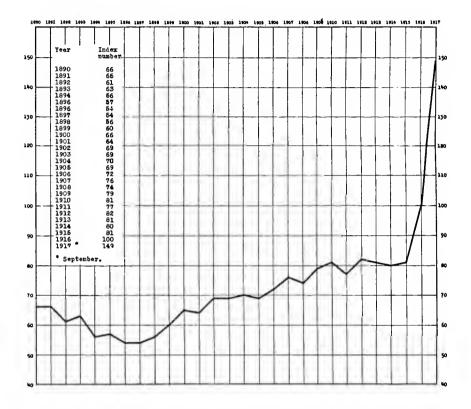
The advances in wholesale prices made by various classes of commodities entering into the computation of the index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1917 as against 1911 and 1914, is shown in the following table:

INCREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES BY CLASSES OF COMMODITIES, ENTERING INTO INDEX NUMBERS OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1917 OVER 1911 AND 1914.

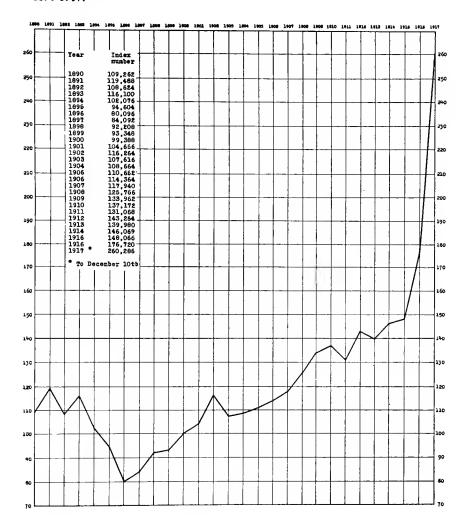
	Per cent of increase.			
	1917 over 1911.	1917 over 1914.		
Farm products. Food, etc		95 74 91		
Fuel and lighting	113 157 33	86 161 39		
Drugs and chemicals House furnishing goods Miscellaneous All commodities		98 60 64 86.3		

Farm and food products, fuel and lighting, cloths and clothing, so far as general household consumption is concerned, it will be noted, show the greatest increases for both periods for which comparisons are made. Metals and metal products and drugs and chemicals in their unusual advances reflect war demands for munitions and other purposes.

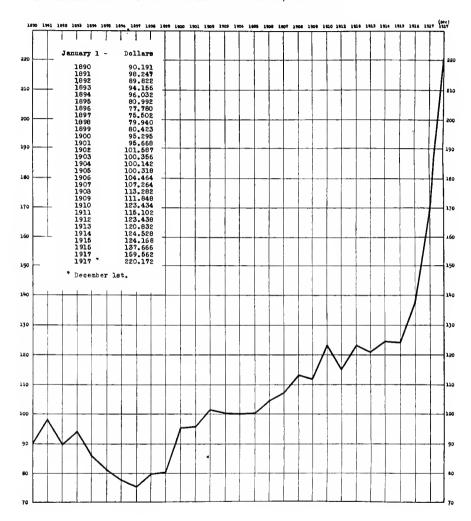
TREND IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AS INDICATED BY THE INDEX NUMBERS OF U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1890-1917.



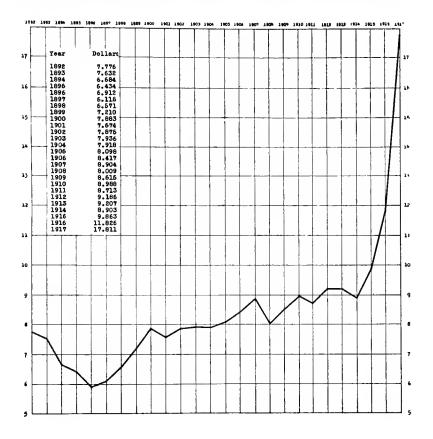
TREND IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AS IN-DICATED BY N. Y. TIMES ANNALIST YEARLY INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1917.



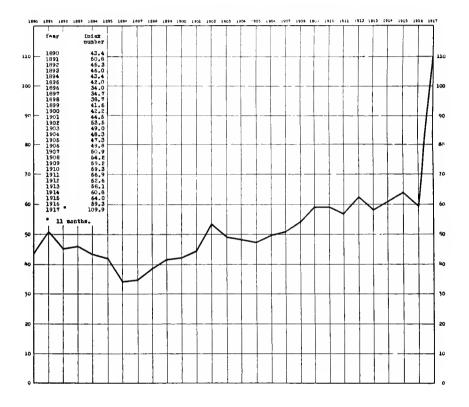
TREND IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AS INDICATED BY DUN'S INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1917.



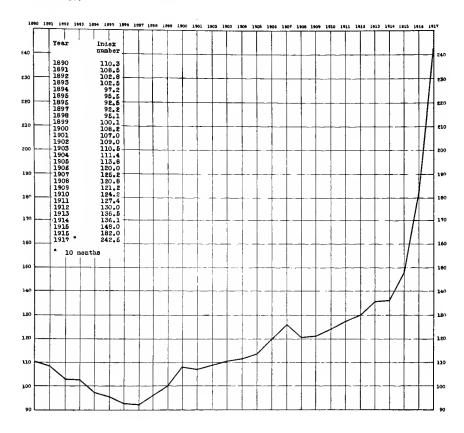
TREND IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AS INDICATED BY BRADSTREET'S YEARLY INDEX NUMBERS, 1892-1917.



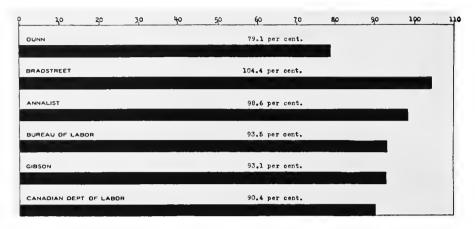
TREND IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AS IN-DICATED BY GIBSON'S AVERAGE YEARLY INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1917.



TREND IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AS IN-DICATED BY CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF LABOR INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1917.



INCREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES AS INDICATED BY REPRESENTA-TIVE INDEX NUMBERS, 1917 OVER 1911.



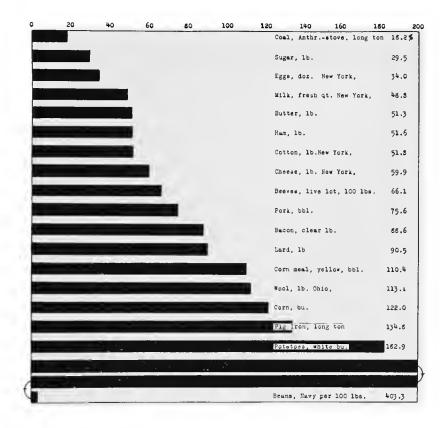
2.—WHOLESALE PRICES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Out of fourteen foodstuffs enumerated in the following table, the wholesale prices of six in June, 1917, were more than double, and in the case of one three times greater than what they were in July, 1914. The greater number of other articles of food advanced in price during the same period at least 75 per cent. The same was true of cotton and cotton yarns, while wool and worsted yarns increased in price more than 130 per cent. The percentages of increase for different commodities are shown in detail in the table which follows:

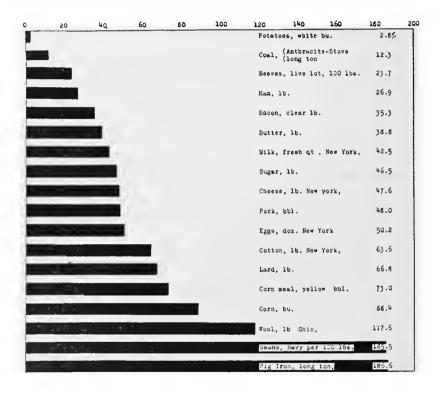
INCREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, JUNE, 1917, OVER JULY, 1914.

Article.	Per cent increase June, 1917, over July, 1914.
Cattle, good to choice steers	36.1
Beef, fresh, native steers	
Beef, salt, mess	
Hogs, heavy	
Bacon, short clear sides	
Pork, salt, mess	
Lard, prime, contract	107.2
Wheat, No. 1, Northern	200.2
Flour, standard patent	
Corn, No. 2, mixed	
Meal, fine, yellow	
Potatoes, white	
Sugar, granulated	79.5
Hides, packers'	70.3
Cotton, upland, middling	93.8
Cotton yarns, carded 10-1	74.4
Wool, fine, fleece, scoured	134.6
Worsted yarns, 2-32s	138.5
Coal, bituminous	172.7
Copper, electrolytic	142.5
Pig lead	194.9
Pig tin	102.6
Plg iron, Bessemer	267.1
Steel billets	419.7
Spelter	90.7
Petroleum, crude	77.1

INCREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1917 OVER 1911.



INCREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1917 OVER 1914.



CHAPTER III

THE VALUE OF BUDGETARY STUDIES.

Statistics as to retail prices are valueless so far as their bearing upon family living costs are concerned, unless it is known what proportions of different classes of food, other articles, and services enter into the consumption of families of various incomes. When it is known what proportion of a family's outgo is for food, rent, fuel, clothing, and miscellaneous items, the retail prices of certain articles can be weighted according to their relative importance from a consumption standpoint, and the increased family living costs correctly ascertained. For this reason a number of original investigations have been made to ascertain these facts. Other studies have been made to determine the cost of a minimum family subsistence or of a minimum standard of comfort. Because of the great importance of these classes of investigations, they have been brought together and analyzed in the following sections.¹

1.—WEEKLY BUDGETS, 1911-1917.

The Canadian Department of Labor publishes each month an average workingman's family budget showing the weekly cost of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent.¹ Beginning with the year 1914, the Bureau of Labor of the State of Washington has also prepared each April a budget showing the weekly and annual cost to a family of five for groceries, fresh meat and fish, and fuel.² In 1917, as compared with 1914, the Canadian budget shows an advance in the cost of living for the items enumerated of 27.7 per cent, while the Washington budget, probably because of the exclusion of rent, shows an increase of 35.6 per cent. This general comparison, together with the advance in the detailed items of food, fuel and rent during the past six years, is set forth in the following table:

COMPARISON OF CANADIAN AND WASHINGTON (STATE) WEEKLY BUDGETS, 1911-1917.

Canadian Department of Labor.	1911.	1914.	1917.	Per cent	
		_		1911.	1914.
Food Fuel and lighting Rent		\$ 7.99 1.90 4.54	\$11.68 2.40 4.36	63.6 34.6 7.7	46.1 26.5 314.1
Total	\$12.97	\$14.44	\$18.44	42.1	27.7
Washington Department of Labor. Food, groceries. Food, meat and fish. Fuel		\$4.57 2.52 1.01	\$6.48 3.39 1.10		41.9 34.7 9.2
Total		\$8.10	\$10.97		35.6

¹ See Part II, Chapter III. 2 See Part II, Chapter III.

¹ For a reprint of the more important budgets, see Part II, Chapter 111.

Denotes decrease.

The food cost as shown by the Canadian budget in 1917, amounted on an annual basis to \$607.36; in the Washington budget to \$513.24. Assuming that the food cost was 40 per cent of the total outlays of the families from which data were secured, the total annual budget for an average workingman's family in Canada would have cost as far back as last August, \$1,518.40, and in the State of Washington, \$1,283.10.

In 1911, the Canadian budget, which is representative of American conditions, according to this basis of calculation, would have cost \$751, and \$1,039 in 1914. In other words, an average family in Canada, in 1911, would have required double its income to maintain the same standard of living in August, 1917. Assuming that the food and fuel cost of the Washington budget was 45 per cent of the whole, the total cost of this budget in 1914 would have been \$936, or \$347.10 less than in 1917.

In October, 1917, Inspector Graef, of the Department of Health, New York City, made a careful comparison of the costs of the various elements in a standard, palatable weekly dietary for a family of five in the largest cities of the United States.¹ The results of his study in terms of weekly and annual expenditures for food, by leading cities, was as follows:

Kind of food.	New York City.	Average of 24 cities throughout U. S.	Boston.	Chicago.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
Canned goods. Cereals. Dried fruits Sugar and syrup. Dairy products. Vegetables. Meats and fish Condiments.		\$0.177 3.144 .650 .570 3.343 .673 2.717 .110	\$0.180 2.202 .670 .515 3.925 .765 2.834 .110	\$0.200 3.153 .626 .537 3.165 .685 2.834 .110	\$0.200 3.022 .625 .540 2.801 .660 2.409 .110	\$0.150 2.902 .605 .581 2.950 .582 2.284 .110
Total weekly cost of food budget	\$12.953 673.40	\$12.685 659.36	\$12.451 647.40	\$12.593 654.68	\$11.929 619.36	\$11.460 595.92

The annual cost of this minimum food diet for a family of five ranges, as it will be noted, from \$595.92 in San Francisco to \$673.40 in New York City. The average of 24 cities throughout the United States was \$659.36, which would be representative of an annual income of \$1,500 to \$1,600.

2.—A MINIMUM MONTHLY DIET AND ITS COST.

The cost of a minimum monthly diet upon which health can be maintained by a family of five has been estimated by Professor Jaffa, of the University of California, at \$45.32 per month, or \$543.84 annually. The cost of this diet he shows has advanced from \$27.09 a month in 1912, and \$29.66 a month in 1914, to \$45.32 in 1917, an increase of 67 per cent in the ten years, 1907-1917. The detailed statement of this diet and its increase in cost, is as follows:

¹ See Part II, Chapter 111.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD FROM MAY, 1907, TO MAY, 1917.

MINIMUM DIET ON WHICH HEALTH CAN BE MAINTAINED FOR A WORKINGMAN, HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN BETWEEN FOUR AND FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

		Food and	i cost for on	e month.	
Food materials.	Pounds.	1907.	1912.	1916.	1917.
Class I— Meat and fish. Milk. Eggs. Beans.	50 120 6 8	\$5.75 4.80 .81 .40	\$7.25 4.80 1.12 .40	\$8.00 4.80 1.08 .40	\$10.00 6.00 1.56 1.60
Class II— Flour Cereals Macaroni Rice	60 17 4 10	1.88 .49 .28 .60	1.92 .77 .32 .60	1.92 1.02 .32 .60	4.80 1.36 .50 .83
Class III— Potatoes. Vegetables. Fruits.	35 55 50	.70 1.38 2.25	1.05 1.65 2.50	1.05 1.65 2.50	2.17 1.65 2.50
Class 1V— Butter Oils and fats.	8 10	2.29 1.35	2.55 1.90	2.40 2.00	3.60 2.50
Class V— Sugar	25	1.38	1.53	1.75	2.25
Extras— Coffee and tea Sundries.		.73 2.00	1.00 2.30	1.00 2.50	1.00 3.00
Total, per month		\$27.09	\$29.66	\$32.99	\$45.32

Sundries include yeast, corn starch, cocoa, cheese, syrup, salt, etc.

3.—TENTATIVE BUDGET OF PHILADELPHIA BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH.

On December 20, 1917, the Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of Philadelphia, which was organized to promote efficient and scientific management of municipal business, submitted a tentative budget as a minimum standard of living for a workingman's family. It was accompanied by the following statement:

"A recent press notice of the Patriotic Education Society, in commenting upon the present labor situation, states that 'the Government must make a comprehensive study of living conditions in all sections of the United States. * * * * * * * * * * Then Government arbitrators can say, with real knowledge of conditions, what is a fair day's pay, instead of basing their decision on the argument of might.'

"The world tragedy now upon us is forcing us to think fundamentally on many issues that we have been wont to pass over superficially. In the statement quoted above we have a bit of fundamental thinking on the perennial issue of a 'fair day's pay' that is decidedly encouraging. The 'law of supply and demand,' which has served for so long to blind men to the real social significance of the wage question, is quietly

left out of account and 'living conditions' are frankly recognized as the vital factor in determining wages. In other words, we are asked henceforth to make the standard of living that we wish our citizens to maintain our prime concern in dealing with labor.

"The Bureau of Municipal Research is in hearty agreement with this view. As a matter of fact, in its endeavor to arrive at a 'fair day's pay' for laborers employed in the city government, it has begun an inquiry into the cost of living of a workingman's family in Philadelphia. As a result of this inquiry it is hoped to establish a standard of living, expressed in actual goods and services, that will enable a family to live in a manner befitting the citizens of a great democracy. * *

For this purpose we are submitting, as a basis for discussion merely, a tentative minimum standard expressed mainly, for the sake of brevity, in dollars and cents. * * * Since this tentative standard is so decidedly the minimum on which a family can exist, we would be especially pleased to have your suggestions take the form of how much more ought to be added to make it a fair standard."

The budget submitted was as follows:

TENTATIVE MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, COMPOSED OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER INCOME-EARNING AGE.

Housing—\$15.00 per month. This provides from four to six rooms, depending upon locality. Fuel and light Four and one-half tons of coal\$ 39.38 Gas	\$180.00 75.00
Food	590.00
Clothing Health. For services of physician, dentist, oculist and nurse, and also for surgical appliances, drugs, etc.	166.00 27.00
Furniture and furnishings	20.00
Replacements of towels, bedding, dishes, breakage, etc. Taxes, dues and contributions	20.00
Recreation, vacation and amusements	15.00
Education and reading \$1.50 School expenses \$1.50 Newspaper 8.84 Postage and stationery 66	11.00
Insurance	23.40
Carfare. To and from work and one dollar for the rest of the family for the year.	32.30
Cleaning, supplies and services. Soap, washing material, brooms, brushes, laundry, etc.— thirty-eight cents per week.	20.00
Other expenses	20.30
Total	\$1,200.00

4.—REVISIONS AND TESTIMONY OF SHIPBUILDERS.

At a hearing held by the Labor Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Philadelphia during the month of January, 1918, representatives of the shipyards employees held that the budget of the Bureau of Municipal Research fell short of the minimum requirements by \$231.30 annually. They revised the budget by additions to the various items as follows:

Housing					٠.			 							.\$	24	0.	00
Fuel and li	ght							 								9	0.	00
Food	- . . <i>.</i> .															64	0.	00
Clothing						i		 ì	 Ĺ	ì	ì	Ĭ.	ì			22	6	00
Health						Ċ		 Ċ		Ċ			Ċ			-2	7	00
Furniture a	and farr	ish	iin	œ	٠.		ì	 Ċ		Ċ			Ī			5	0	00
Taxes, etc.						٠.	Ċ	 Ċ		Ċ			Ċ			3	o.	00
Education	and rea	din	œ.					 Ċ		Ċ			Ī			1	2	50
Insurance.																3	ō.	00
Carfare																3	6	50
Cleaning, s	upplies.	et	c.	٠			:						Ċ					00
Other expe	nses									Ċ			Ċ			2	Ŏ.	30
														-	_		_	_

5.—ANNUAL BUDGETS TO COVER A MINIMUM OF SUB-SISTENCE AND COMFORT.

To maintain a minimum standard of comfort—not only to cover Subsistence, but also the minimum requirement of education, recreation, and well-being—according to the most recent estimates, requires an annual income or wage of approximately \$1,500. This is indicated by the partial budgetary studies and estimates which have already been The most detailed and scientific estimates, however, as to submitted. this standard are furnished by the budgets below. During the latter half of 1917, the street railway employees of Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, submitted a demand for higher wages to an arbitration board. Exhaustive documentary and personal evidence was submitted as to the cost of maintaining a minimum standard of comfort. On the basis of this estimate, the counsel for the employees prepared a budget for the purpose of showing that a minimum annual wage of \$1,917.88 was necessary. The members of the arbitration board, after their own analysis of the evidence supplemented by an original investigation by the faculty of the Department of Economics of the University of Washington, awarded the street railwaymen a budget of \$1,505.60, or, in other words, it was stated as the final decision of the board that an annual wage of this amount was necessary, and the hourly rates of pay were fixed with the object of yielding \$1,505.60 to each employee, as a minimum.

This budgetary estimate was closely approximated by a contemporary and independent study by Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto, of the faculty of the University of California. She showed that \$1,476.40 was required annually under existing conditions to maintain a decent minimum of comfort for an average workingman's family of five—husband, wife, and three children under the working age.

The details of these three budgets are set forth summarily in comparative form in the following table:

¹ See Part II, Chapter III.

ANNUAL BUDGETS TO COVER A MINIMUM OF SUBSISTENCE AND COMFORT FOR ΛN AVERAGE WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY.

Items.	Proposed by Seattle street railway employees.	Awarded by Arbitration Board to Seattle employees.	Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto.
Groceries, meats and fish	\$540.95	\$533.40	\$540.00
Fuel	59.70	60.00	36.00
Clothing	611.87	291.50	288.40
Maintenance of household equipment	60.00	40.00	2132.00
Education	12 00	11.00	
Church and fraternal organizations	12.00	20.00	
Dentistry, medicines, etc	60.00	60.00	
Insurance	120.00	30.00	
Reading matter	30 00	1	
Savings	120.00	100.00	
Gas (household use)	22.16	20.00	
Electric light	12.00	15.00	
Rent and water	180.00	184.00	240.00
Street car fare	65.00	35.70	
Tobacco, ice cream, etc	12.20	30.00	
Incidentals, stamps, barber, etc			
Miscellaneous		20.00	
Sundries			270.00
Total	\$1,917.88	\$1,505.60	\$1,476.40

¹ Included in education.

6.—SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INCREASED BUDGETARY COSTS.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York, at the close of 1917, made an exhaustive study of increased family living costs as a basis for salary bonuses to its employees. The methods employed and results obtained were described in the New York Times Annalist of January 14, 1918. Because of their great value, the article of the Annalist is reproduced below:

"How much has the cost of living increased since 1915? How much more does the average head of a family pay now for rent, food and clothing than he did two years ago? The question interests every family in the country, yet the average man, or woman, knows little more than that expenses are rising faster than income can keep pace, with the result that attempts to bring receipts and expenditures into a relation more nearly approaching that on which family budgets were based a year or so ago frequently take the form of misdirected efforts at economy which must be abandoned when their futility, or impossibility, becomes apparent.

"Index numbers on the cost of living, such as are prepared weekly by the Annalist, by Bradstreet's, and others, indicate the trend of prices. In the case of the Annalist they show the fluctuations in the average wholesale prices of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget. But at best they consider price changes as a whole and afford no information to the man who wishes to know the proportionate and relative increases in the costs of the items which comprise his daily expenditures.

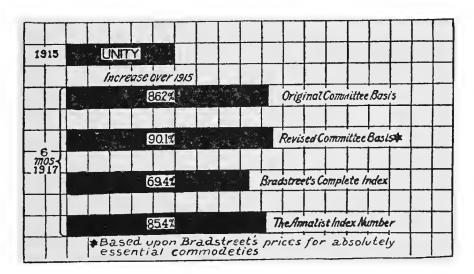
² Includes household operation.

"With these points in mind, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, facing the duty of apportioning bonuses among his employees to compensate them for the increased cost of living, recently hit upon the plan of enlisting the aid of those who were to benefit by the apportionment by requiring them to keep a record of their daily expenditures so that an actual, rather than a theoretical, basis on which to make the distribution might be obtained.

"An account of the operation of this plan and the work of the committee that directed it follows, and it is indicative of the merit of the index number that the increase in living cost for the last six months of 1917 over 1915, disclosed by averaging the actual records kept by individual members of the staff of the trust company, differs from the percentage increase shown by the Annalist index number by less than a single per cent. Accompanying is a chart prepared by the committee to show the 'Relative Average Price of Food and Clothing' for the last six months of 1917 over the year 1915.

"The first task of the committee, of which J. H. Lewis was Chairman, with G. F. Trefcer, C. O. Cornell, Herman Knoke, and Charles C. Gardner as associates, was to determine the relative parts of his salary which the average bank clerk expends for rent, food, and clothing. In Chapin's 'New York Study' the committee obtained a table which it selected 'as the best available authority as to proportions of salary bases which are applicable to the necessities of life.' From records supplied by its own members and other employees of the trust company the committee then amended this table to the standard of living of the trust company employees.

RELATIVE AVERAGE PRICE OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.



PERCENTAGE PRICE INCREASE.

	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"
Fresh vegetables:						
Potatoes	1	35.0	172.0			165.0
Sweet potatoes	l	<i></i>				98.0
Cabbage	1	l	1			181.0
Onions						103.0
Beans						163.0
Grains:	1					
Wheat	1	1		[127,0
Corn						177.0
Barley						122.0
Buckwheat						122.0
Raw material:	1		1			
Cotton	1		1		1	122.0
Wool						136.0
Meats:		1	1			100.0
Sirloin steak	1	1	44.0	52.2	50.0	
Round steak			48.0	48.0		
Rib roast			50.0	71.5	37.0	
Chuck roast			57.0	45.7		1
Plate roast	1		45.0	13.1		
Pork chops			78.0			
Bacon			90.0		84.0	
Ham			88.0	89.7	69.0	
Mutton				49.5		
Pork loin				91.0	93.0	
Lamb				/		l··*
Hogs				· · · · · · · ·		82.0
Beef						103.0
						38.0
Groceries—canned goods:	1					
Beans	64.9	1.11.11				
Corn	160.9	146.0				
Peas	104.6	90.0				
Spinach		111.0				
Tomatoes		127.0				
Peaches	75.9	66.0				. <i>.</i>
Pineapples		58.0				
Baked beans		128.0				
Evaporated milk		63.0				
Staples:						
Flour		87.0	99.0			
Sugar	45.7	51.0	58.0			
Butter		51.0	64.0			35.0
Cheese						
Rice		59.0				
Eggs		55.0	54.0			28.0
Lard		140.0	83.0			
Coffee		16.0			l i	
Tea		21.0				
Bread		66.0	100.0	[
Milk			55.0			22.0
Cornmeal			180.0			
Fabrics, etc.:						
Table linen	1	1	. !			195.0
Women's stockings, three-quarter silk						56.0
Women's stockings, cotton						47.0
Shoes						49.0
Women's underwear						50.0
Men's underwear, wool						110.0
Men's underwear, cotton						50.0

PER CENTS OF SALARY EXI	ENDED	FOR
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	Co	mmittee Tab	le	CI	napin's Tabl	.e	
Salary.	Food.	Clothing.	Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Rent.	
Bases.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	
\$500- \$599	45	12.4	25	44.4	12.4	25.9	
600- 699	45	12.9	25	44.6	12.9	23.6	
700- 799	45	13.4	25	45.6	13.4	21.9	
800- 899	45	14	25	44.3	14.0	20.7	
900- 999	45	14.6	25	44.7	14.6	19.0	
1,000-1,099	45	15.5	25	44.7	15.5	18.1	
1,100-1,199	45	15.5	25	45.6	14.9	16.2	
1,200-1,299	45	17	24	45.0	15.2	19.8	
1,300-1,399	441/2	17.2	24	43.6	13.7	16.8	
1,400-1,499	44	17.4	24	36.8	16.8	16.3	
1,500-1,599	431/2	17.6	24				
1,600-1,699	43	17.8	24				
1,700-1,799	421/2	18	24				
1,800-1,899	42	18.2	24				
1,900-1,999	41 1/2	18.5	23			[<i></i>	
2,000-2,099	40	18.8	23	1			
2,100-2,299	381/2	19.1	22				
2,300-2,399	37	19.7	21		[
2,400-2,499	37	20	20				
2,500 and up	35	20	20	1			

"With this as a basis the committee set about determining the actual percentage increase in the cost of food, rent, and clothing. An increase of 10 per cent over the cost in 1915 was considered representative of the rise in the cost of rent, including fuel. To fix the increase in the price of food and clothing the committee employed the Annalist and Bradstreet indexes, supplemented by data furnished by committee members and other employees, and by figures reported by trade and Government publications.

"From these sources the accompanying table was drawn up showing the percentage increase in the cost of fresh vegetables, grains, raw materials, meats, groceries, staples, and fabrics. Where possible, comparisons were made for the whole year 1915 and the last half of 1917. In some instances, however, prices for given periods in 1915 had to be compared with prices for periods in 1917. The 'A' column was derived from American Grocer prices to jobbers, the 'B' column from a chainstore organization, the 'C' column from the United States Labor Bureau in New York, the 'D' column from The Butchers' and Packers' Gazette, the 'E' column from a department store, and the 'F' column from monthly crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"For the purposes of the committee it was assumed that the increase in living cost began to show alarming proportions in July, 1916, and the greatest compensation was apportioned to those who had been in the service of the company prior to that date, the amounts being proportionately reduced for lesser terms of employment. Although their investigations showed that the increase was slightly more, the committee took 80 per cent as a basis on which to make its adjustments and the trust company afterward authorized its findings. On this scale tables

were prepared showing the approximated percentages of compensation to salary, and the actual amounts, at various salary bases and for varying terms of service, necessary to offset the increased cost of living for the six months ended last year. The percentages for those employed prior to July 1, 1916, are given here:

Annual salary bases.	Percentage 1nc.
\$500-\$599	. 48.4
600- 699	48 8
800- 899	49.7
900- 999	50 2
1,100-1,199	50.9
1,200-1,299	52.0
1,300-1,399	51.8
1,500-1,599	51.2
1,600-1,699 1,700-1,799	51.0
1,800-1,899	50.6
1.900-1,999	50.3
2,100-2,199	48.3
2,200-2,299	48.3
2,300-2,399	47.6
2,500 and up	*

*A fixed sum of \$575.

"These percentages were arrived at as follows: Taking the case of an employee receiving \$2,000 a year salary, it was found by reference to the amended Chapin table that he spent 40 per cent of his salary, or \$800 a year, for food; 18.8 per cent, or \$376 a year, for clothing, and 23 per cent, or \$460 a year, for rent. Figuring an 80 per cent increase in the cost of food and clothing, it was assumed that this man spent \$940.80 additional for these items, and, allowing for a 10 per cent increase in rent, added \$46 more, a total of \$986.80 for the year, or \$493.40 for the last six months of the year, a percentage of 49.34 of his salary.

"The conclusions of this banking committee are probably applicable to a large share of the community whose manner of living compares to that of the investigators, and their findings are of interest even to the man who cannot look forward to the receipt of a bonus to cover his increased expenses. At least he can discover the sources from which come the strongest attacks on his income and, so far as these may be offset by hard-practiced economy, the committee findings offer him a guide where best to aim his efforts.

7.—CHANGES IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AS AFFECTED BY THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made comparable studies of the cost of living in the District of Columbia for widely separate years, namely, 1901 and 1916. The study for 1901 is contained in its Eighteenth Annual Report of the cost of living, which appeared in 1904, and forms part of the larger study for the whole United States for that period. The second was made in 1916 and the results of the investigation published in the 1917 issue of the Monthly Review for October, November and December.

The study applies to the average-sized family of a wife, husband and three children. The families in each case are divided into certain well marked income groups. It is possible to compare expenditures for different items of expenditures made by the families in similar income groups in 1901 and 1916. The first table below shows the actual amounts expended for the items of food, clothing, rent, fuel and lighting and sundries for each group of families in five different income classes.

Table 1 below shows the actual expenses, and Table 2 the percentage distribution of the same items of expenditures.

Taking the income group in which the families earn \$1100 and under \$1200 per year, it appears that in 1900, families of that amount of income spent 40.3 per cent for food, while in 1916 they were compelled to spend 42.5 per cent of their income for food. The families of 1916, presumably because of the increased cost of necessities, such as food, had only 9 per cent to spend for clothing as against 13.8 per cent in 1900, and 21.4 per cent for sundries such as insurance, club dues, amusements, in a word, the "cultural wants," as against 23 per cent for families in 1900. Families in 1917 were compelled to increase their expenditures for fuel and lighting to 6.9 per cent of their budget over 5.1 per cent in 1900.

Similar changes of the ones outlined above for the income class \$1100 and under \$1200 per annum are shown in all the other income groups. There is clearly evident a reduction in the standard of living in 1916, over 1900 for similar income groups.

TABLE 1.

ACTUAL AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR DIFFERENT ITEMS OF EXPENDITURES BY FAMILIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CLASSIFIED BY INCOME GROUPS, IN THE YEARS OF 1900 AND 1917.

ITEMS	\$800 under		\$900 under		\$1000 under			and \$1200	\$120 ov	0 and er
	1901	1916	1901	1916	1901	1916	1901	1916	1901	1916
Food	\$303	\$370	\$345	\$406		\$494	\$418	\$494	\$445	\$504
Clothing	107	75	109	88		104	143	104	199	121
Rent	131	187	142	214		235	185	235	179	258
Fuel and light	45	59	44	67		80	52	80	57	79
Sundries	148	172	237	184		249	238	249	321	268
Total	\$734	\$863	\$877	\$959		\$1162	\$1036	\$1162	\$1201	\$1230

TABLE 2.

PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES EXPENDED FOR DIFFERENT ITEMS OF EXPENDITURES BY FAMILIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CLASSIFIED BY INCOME GROUPS, IN THE YEARS OF 1901 AND 1916

ITEMS	\$800 under			\$900 and under \$1000 under \$					\$1200 and over	
	1901	1916	1901	1916	1901	1916	1901	1916	1901	1916
Food	41.3	42.9	39.3	42 3		42.5	40.3	42.5	37.0	41.0
Clothing	14 6	8.7	12.4	9.2		8.9	13.8	9	16.6	9.8
Rent	17.8	21.7	16.2	22.3		20.2	17.8	20.2	14.9	21.0
Fuelandlight	6.1	6.8	5.0	7.		7.0	5.1	6.9	4.8	6.4
Sundries	20.2	19.9	27.0	19.2		21.4	23.	21.4	26.7	21.8
Total	100.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PART II

OFFICIAL, DOCUMENTARY AND OTHER AUTHORITATIVE DATA RELATIVE TO PRICES, FAMILY BUDGETS, AND INCREASED LIVING COSTS.

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CHAPTER I

RETAIL PRICES

1.—SCOPE OF STUDY AND METHOD OF OBTAINING PRICES BY UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics since the year 1907 has published annual returns as to retail prices in the principal cities of the country. From these data have also been worked out relative prices for the principal articles of foodstuffs for the country as a whole.

According to the preliminary statement of the last annual report there are sent to the Bureau from 46 of the most important industrial cities in the various sections of the United States, returns as to retail prices of the principal articles of food, the weight and prices of the principal brands of wheat bread, the retail prices of articles of dry goods, the retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, and of gas for household use. "Data are furnished to the Bureau," the report states, "by approximately 725 retail stores, 150 bakeries, 215 retail coal dealers, 66 gas companies, and 205 dry-goods companies.

"Excellent results have followed the use of the form books for reporting prices. Over 90 per cent of the reports for January to December, 1916, requested from retail merchants, dairymen and bakers were received. A number of merchants have also stated that the stub record of prices was of considerable value to them, as it is an easy method of preserving a record of prices each month from year to year. In several cities practically every report requested from merchants, dairymen, and bakers has been received each month. This is notably true for Atlanta, Baltimore, Indianapolis, New York, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Almost every coal firm, gas company, and dry-goods merchant from whom price statements were requested has also responded to the request.

"The 46 cities included in this report are important industrial cities, representing 33 States. In a general way the city selected in each section of the country was the city having the largest population in that section; but, in addition, six smaller cities were included as being industrially important in those sections. The six cities are Bridgeport, Conn.; Butte, Mont.; El Paso, Tex.; Fall River, Mass.; Scranton, Pa.; and Springfield, Ill.

"Within the 46 cities live one-fifth of the total number of people, two-fifths of the urban population, and approximately one-third of the total number engaged in gainful occupations (not including those in agricultural pursuits) in continental United States."

2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1907-1917.

Taking the retail prices of the 15 articles of food as a whole for which returns are secured, the Bureau has constructed, according to the relative articles of foodstuffs in the budget of a typical workingman's family, an index number of retail prices for the ten years, 1907-1917. The results of these computations are set forth in the table below, which shows by years the index numbers of retail prices of food, 1907-1916, and, by months, January-October, 1917.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1907 TO OCTOBER, 1917.

	Retail Price
Year	of Food.
1907	 100
1908	 103
1909	 108
1910	 113
1911	 112
1912	 119
1913	 122
1914	 125
1915	 123
1916	
January, 1917	 156
February, 1917	 162
March, 1917	 162
April, 1917	 177
May, 1917	 184
June, 1917	 40 =
July, 1917	 178
August, 1917	 181
September, 1917	 187
October, 1917	 192

3.—AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF FIFTEEN ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1912-1917.

The table next presented shows both the average and relative prices of 27 principal foodstuffs by years, 1912-1916, and for October, 1917. It has been compiled from the records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

RETAIL PRICES.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, BY YEARS AND BY ARTICLES, 1912-1917

			Average	Money Pric	e, September	15.	
Article.	Unit.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Sirloin steak RoundSteak. Rib roast. Chuckroast. Plate beef.	Lb	\$0.246 .208 .191 .179 .131	\$0.262 .233 .199	\$0.270 .247 .208 .179 .131	\$0.265 .238 .204 .165 .123	\$0.284 .257 .218 .177 .131	\$0.333 .296 .259 .218 .163
Pork chops	Lb	.220 .255 .253 .154 .203	.227 .281 .282 .161 .215	.236 .290 .291 .156 .219	.225 .270 .262 .138 .208	.261 .296 .332 .222 .243	.388 .442 .409 .296 .302
Salmon, canned Eggs	Doz Lb Lb	.349	.375	.368	. 198 . 349 . 335 . 227 . 088	. 202 . 413 . 390 . 230 . 091	.277 .525 .496 .335 .118
Bread	Lb Lb Lb	.034	.033	.057 .037 .033	.062 .038 .033 .091 .014	.068 .048 .034 .091 .028	.088 .073 .082 .108 .045
Onions Beaus, navy Prunes Raisins, seeded Sugar.	Lb Lb				.030 .076 .135 .125 .065	.046 .121 .134 .129 .077	.046 .188 .163 .148 .098
Coffee	Lb				.299 .546	.299 .546	.305

			Relat	ve Price, Se	ptember 15.		
Article.	Unit.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Sirloin steak	Lb Lb Lb Lb	90 85 90 104 102	96 95 94 	99 101 98 104 102	97 97 96 96 96	104 105 103 103 102	122 121 122 127 127
Pork chops	Lb Lb Lb Lb Lb	97 89 86 88 86	100 98 96 92 91	104 101 99 89 93	99 94 89 79 88	115 103 113 127 103	171 154 139 169 128
Salmon, canned Eggs Butter Cheese Milk	Lb Doz Lb Lb Qt	93 91 95	100 96 	98 96 98	98 93 85 88 97	100 110 99 89 100	137 140 126 130 130
Bread	16 oz. loaf 1 Lb Lb Lb Lb	78 92 61	74 91 71	87 84 97	96 87 96 100 51	105 110 100 100 104	135 166 241 119 111
Onions. Beans, navy. Prunes. Raisins, seeded. Sugar Coffee. Tea. All articles combined	Lb	77 86	71	99	61 69 101 97 81 100 100 89	94 110 100 100 96 100 100 100	94 171 122 115 123 102 112 134

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

The table which is next submitted supplements the preceding table and carries the comparison as to prices back to 1907. It shows relative retail prices of 27 leading articles of food by years for the period 1907-1916, and by months from January, 1912, up to and including September, 1917.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, BY YEARS, 1907-1916 AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1912-SEPTEMBER 1917.

(Compiled from the Reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

[Average price for 1916—100.]

Year or month.	Sir- loin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate boiling beef.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.
1907	66 68 71 75 75 75 85 93 95 94	62 65 67 71 72 81 91 96 94 100	71 73 76 79 79 87 93 96 94 100		99 95 100	69 70 76 85 79 84 92 97 89	70 72 78 89 86 85 94 96 94	69 71 75 84 82 83 92 93 89 100	73 73 81 94 80 84 90 89 89
1912.									
January February March April May June July August September October November December	76 76 78 81 87 88 89 91 90 88 86	73 73 74 78 83 85 85 86 85 86 82 82	79 80 81 85 90 92 91 92 90 89 88 87			75 72 75 84 85 84 85 92 97 97 86 79	81 80 80 82 84 84 85 85 89 91 91	79 79 79 81 83 83 84 84 86 86 86	78 78 78 80 84 85 85 86 88 91 91
1913.									
January. February March April May. June. July August September October November December	87 88 90 93 94 95 97 97 96 94 93	84 84 87 91 92 95 95 95 95 95 92	88 89 91 94 94 95 95 95 94 94			82 83 89 94 92 91 95 96 100 99 95 89	89 91 93 94 95 97 98 98 97 95 93	86 89 90 91 93 96 97 96 94 92 90	88 88 89 90 90 91 92 92 91 91 90
1914.									
January. February March April May June July August September October November December	92 93 93 93 95 96 99 102 99 96 93	93 94 94 95 97 100 103 101 97 96	93 94 94 95 95 96 98 101 98 97 96	98 98 98 99 99 100 102 105 104 101 97 96	96 97 97 97 98 98 99 102 100 100 98	91 92 92 95 98 95 98 110 104 101 96 86	92 92 93 93 93 94 95 100 101 100 98	90 90 91 91 92 95 99 99 96 93	90 89 89 89 88 88 88 89 89

RETAIL PRICES.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, BY YEARS, 1907-1916 AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1912-SEPTEMBER 1917—Continued. [Average price for 1916=100.]

Year or month.	Sir- loin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate boiling beef.	Pork chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.
1915.									
January February March April May June July August September October November	93 91 90 92 94 96 97 97 97 95 94 92	93 91 90 91 94 96 98 97 97 95 93	94 93 92 93 94 96 97 96 96 95 94 93	95 94 93 93 95 96 97 96 96 94	97 96 95 95 96 96 96 96 96 96 95 94	82 79 78 87 92 91 93 95 99 102 92 81	95 93 92 92 92 93 94 94 95 95	90 88 87 86 87 89 90 89 89 90 91	88 87 87 86 86 86 83 80 79 82 83 83
1916. January. February. March April May. June July August September October November December	94 94 96 99 102 105 105 104 104 101 99	93 93 95 98 102 106 106 105 105 101 99	94 95 97 99 102 105 104 103 103 100 99	94 94 96 100 102 106 104 103 103 101 99	94 95 97 100 102 105 103 101 102 101 100	82 85 96 99 101 102 103 107 115 109 103 98	95 95 96 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 104	100 101 103 106 108 109 110 111 113 113 113	100 101 104 107 115 117 119 120 127 132 146 148
1917. January. February. March April May June July August September	101 105 108 116 118 120 120 121	101 106 109 118 121 123 125 126 121	102 106 110 119 121 123 121 120 122	101 108 112 123 127 129 127 126 127	103 110 114 126 130 133 129 134 127	104 115 123 135 135 136 139 152	103 107 116 133 145 148 149 150	104 108 115 124 132 133 135 134	122 125 136 151 159 160 157 158 169

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, BY YEARS, 1907-1916 AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1912-SEPTEMBER 1917-Continued.

[Average price for 1916-100.]

Year or month.	Hens.	Sal- mon, canned.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.
1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915.	74 75 80 85 82 84 90 92 88 100	98 100	77 79 85 90 86 91 92 94 91	83 83 88 91 85 95 97 92 91	90	85 88 89 93 94 95 98 98 97	86 96 100	71 75 81 80 76 78 74 77 93	78 82 83 84 84 90 89 93 96
1912.									
January February March April May June July August September October November December	81 82 85 87 87 84 84 85 86 85 83		117 107 73 70 69 70 76 82 93 104 120 112	109 100 94 95 92 86 85 86 91 95 99		95 95 95 94 94 94 95 95 97 98		77 77 77 78 81 82 81 79 78 77 76	87 87 89 92 92 92 92 92 91 89
1913.									
January February March April May June July August September October November December	86 88 91 94 94 93 92 91 91 90 87 88		99 84 70 67 70 74 80 88 100 111 132	104 105 105 103 91 89 88 90 96 97 98 101		98 98 97 97 97 97 97 98 99 100		74 75 74 75 75 75 74 74 74 73	88 87 87 87 87 87 88 91 92 92
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	90 94 95 98 96 93 93 94 93 87		116 97 82 68 71 75 80 89 98 104 120 127	101 91 89 83 83 85 87 92 96 95 100		100 100 99 98 98 97 97 98 98 99	85 85 85 85 85 85 86 87 88 88	73 74 74 74 73 73 79 84 83 83 84	92 92 91 91 92 92 92 93 97 97 96

RETAIL PRICES.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, BY YEARS, 1907-1916 AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1912-SEPTEMBER 1917—Continued.

[Average price for 1916=100.]

Year or month.	Hens.	Sal- mon, canned.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal·
1915. January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	86 88 90 91 91 89 88 87 88 87 86 86	98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98	118 90 68 69 70 71 74 81 93 107 122 124	98 96 91 91 88 88 87 85 85 89 93	90 91 90 90 91 91 90 88 88 89 90	99 98 97 97 96 96 97 97 97 98	92 97 97 97 98 98 97 97 96 95 95	92 102 101 102 103 96 93 92 87 84 84 85	97 98 97 97 97 97 96 96 96 96 95 95
1916. January. February. March April May. June July. August September. October November December	92 94 97 100 102 103 101 103 101 103 101	99 99 99 99 99 99 100 100 101 103 105	113 93 76 73 75 80 85 97 110 122 137	97 96 102 105 94 92 90 93 99 106 111	94 96 97 96 96 95 94 95 94 113 120	98 98 97 97 97 97 97 99 100 103 106 110	95 95 95 95 95 95 95 98 105 111 115	89 93 89 89 87 86 100 110 115 129	95 96 95 96 96 96 98 100 104 112
January February March April May June July August September	108 113 117 123 124 122 119 118 128	106 107 110 117 127 130 132 134 137	145 135 93 103 106 109 112 123 140	115 119 117 129 118 119 117 121	121 122 125 128 131 131 128 127 130	109 110 110 112 115 116 122 125 130	108 109 110 115 130 131 135 140	127 127 130 153 198 183 164 170 166	118 120 122 137 158 162 174 194 241

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, BY YEARS, 1907-1916 AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1912-SEPTEMBER 1917—Continued.

[Average price for 1916=100.]

Year or month.	Rice.	Pota- toes.	Onions.	Beans.	Prunes.	Raisins.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916		68 72 73 65 84 85 65 70 57 100			101		72 74 73 75 76 79 68 74 82 100		
1912. January		94			<i></i>		83		
February March April May June July August September October		98 105 117 110 109 82 72 61 58 58					83 84 81 79 77 77 77 76 75 74		
1913.									
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.		59 58 57 56 59 67 71 71 68 69					73 69 68 67 67 66 68 70 71 69 68 67		
January January March April May June July August September October November		70 70 69 68 72 85 100 72 68 58 54					65 64 62 62 64 65 98 99		

RETAIL PRICES.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, BY YEARS, 1907-1916 AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1912-SEPTEMBER 1917—Continued.

[Average price for 1916=100.]

Year or month.	Rice.	Pota- toes.	Onions.	Beans.	Prunes.	Raisins.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.
1915. January	100	55	69	66	102	97	75	100	100
February	100	54	69	69	102	97	80	100	100
March	100	53	67	69	102	97	82	100	100
April	100	55	74	70	102	97	83	100	100
May	100	58	87	69	102	97	85	100	100
June	100	64	82	69	101	97	86	100	100
July	100	5.5	72	69	101	97	87	100	100
August	100	53	63	69	101	97	84	100	100
September	100	51	61	69	101	97	81	100	100
October	100	61	67	72	100	97	76	100	100
November	99	62	68	77	99	97	81	100	100
December	99	69	71	81	99	97	84	100	100
1916.									
January	100	88	83	83	99	98	84	100	100
February	100	91	90	84	99	98	8.5	100	100
March	100	90	91	84	99	98	93	100	100
April	100	89	98	85	99	98	99	100	100
May	100	91	104	85	99	98	106	100	100
June	100	108	111	88	99	98	108	100	100
July	100	87	109	106	100	99	109	100	100
August	100	91	102	110	100	99	106	100	100
September	100	104	94	110	100	100	96	100	100
Octoher	100	106	96	111	101	101	102	100 100	100 100
December	100 100	128 128	105 115	124 130	103 103	106 108	107 104	100	100
Det embet	100	120	113	130	10.5	108	104	100	100
1917.									
January	100	145	141	132	104	109	100	100	100
February	100	188	249	135	105	109	101	100	100
March	100	192	255	140	105	109	109	100	100
April	104	219	273	152	108	110	120	100	101
May	115	227	176	174	114	112	125	101	102
June	119	237	142	177	117	113	116	101	104
July	116	159	104	177	119	115	114	102	110
August	116	133	94	175	121 122	115 115	124 123	102	110 112
Sertember	119	111	94	171	122	112	123	102	112

4.—CHANGE IN AVERAGE PRICES AND IN AMOUNT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FOOD THAT COULD BE BOUGHT FOR ONE DOLLAR, 1890-1917.

To show the changes and results of changes in retail prices of food for a period of 28 years, from 1890 to 1917, inclusive, the table next presented has been prepared from the figures appearing in the reports and bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. It shows the average price of each article and the average amount of each of 15 articles of food that could be bought for \$1, each year of the period, except for two articles—sirloin steak and rib roast—for which satisfactory data were available only for the years 1907-1917. Prices for 1917 are as of November 15th.

An explanation of the method of compiling this table is given in the appendix of Bulletin 197, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, EACH YEAR, 1890-1917.

	Sirloin	steak.	Round	steak.	Ribı	oast.	Pork	chops.	Bac	on.
Year.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.
1890. 1891. 1892. 1893.			Per lb \$0.123 .124 .124 .124 .122	Lbs. 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.2	Per lb.		Per lb. \$0.107 .109 .111 .118 .112	Lbs. 9.3 9.2 9.0 8.5 8.9	Per lb. \$0.125 .126 .129 .142 .135	Lbs. 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.0 7.4
1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899.			.123 .124 .125 .127 .129	8.1 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.8			.110 .107 .108 .109 .112	9.1 9.3 9.3 9.2 8.9	.130 .126 .127 .131 .134	7.7 7.9 7.9 7.6 7.5
1900			.132 .138 .147 .140 .141	7.6 7.2 6.8 7.1 7.1			.119 .130 .141 .140 .137	8.4 7.7 7.1 7.1 7.3	.143 .158 .177 .182 .180	7.0 6.3 5.6 5.5 5.6
1905		5.5 5.4	.140 .145 .150 .157	7.1 6.9 6.7 6.4	\$0.150 .154	6.7 6.5	.139 .152 .157 .161	7.2 6.6 6.4 6.2	.181 .196 .205 .210	5.5 5.1 4.9 4.8
1909	.194 .202 .204 .230	5.2 5.0 4.9 4.3	.162 .173 .173 .198	6.2 5.8 5.8 5.1	.160 .166 .168 .184	6.3 6.0 6.4 5.0	.175 .193 .179 .193	5.7 5.2 5.6 5.2	.227 .260 .251 .249	4.4 3.8 4.0 4.0
1913	.253 .258 .255 .273 .330	4.0 3.9 3.9 3.7 3.3	.221 .234 .228 .245 .309	4.5 4.3 4.4 4.1 3.2	.198 .204 .200 .212 .257	5.1 4.9 5.0 4.7 3.9	.211 .222 .203 .227 .388	4.7 4.5 4.9 4.4 2.6	.273 .279 .273 .287 .482	3.7 3.6 3.7 3.5 2.1

RETAIL PRICES.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, EACH YEAR, 1890-1917—Continued.

	На	m.	Lai	rđ.	He:	ns.	Eg	gs.	But	ter.
Year.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.	Average ratail price.	Amount bought for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amount bought for \$1.
1890	. 153	Lbs. 6.6 6.5 6.4 6.0	Per Ib. \$0.093 .094 .098 .112	Lbs. 10.8 10.6 10.2 8.9	Per lb. \$0.135 .139 .138 .139	Lbs. 7.4 7.2 7.2 7.2	Per doz. \$0.208 .221 .221 .224	Doz. 4.8 4.5 4.5 4.5	Per lb. \$0.255 .274 .275 .283	Lbs. 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.5
1894 1895 1896	.157 .152 .150 .151	6.4 6.6 6.7 6.6	.101 .095 .088 .085	9.9 10.5 11.4 11.8	.131 .131 .129 .125	7.6 7.6 7.8 8.0	.199 .206 .192 .189	5.0 4.9 5.2 5.3	.261 .249 .238 .239	3.8 4.0 4.2 4.2
1898 1899 1900 1901	. 146 . 153 . 162 . 169	6.8 6.5 6.2 5.9	.089 .092 .099 .112	11.2 10.9 10.1 8.9	.129 .136 .134 .137	7.8 7.4 7.5 7.3	.199 .209 .207 .219	5.0 4.8 4.8 4.6	. 244 . 251 . 261 . 265	4.1 4.0 3.8 3.8
1902	. 187	5.4 5.3 5.5 5.5	.127 .120 .111 .110	7.9 8.3 9.0 9.1	.151 .158 .161 .165	6.6 6.3 6.2 6.1	.247 .259 .271 .272	4.0 3.9 3.7 3.7	.287 .285 .280 .290	3.5 3.5 3.6 3.4
1906	. 196 . 201 . 207 . 217	5.1 5.0 4.8 4.6	.121 .127 .127 .142	8.3 7.9 7.9 7.0	.172 .175 .177 .189	5.8 5.7 5.6 5.3	.278 .285 .291 .315	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.2	.304 .328 .331 .349	3.3 3.0 3.0 2.9
1910	. 243 . 238 . 240 . 266	4.1 4.2 4.2 3.8	.164 .141 .148 .158	6.1 7.1 6.8 6.3	. 200 . 194 . 200 . 214	5.0 5.2 5.0 4.7	.332 .318 .335 .338	3.0 3.1 3.0 3.0	.364 .339 .378 .385	2.7 2.9 2.6 2.6
1914 1915 1916 1917	271 258 294 426	3.7 3.9 3.4 2.3	.157 .148 .175 .371	6.4 6.8 5.7 2.7	.219 .208 .236 .312	4.6 4.8 4.2 3.2	.348 .335 .375 .551	2.9 3.0 2.7 1.8	.364 .360 .394 .508	2.7 2.8 2.5 2.0
	М	ilk.	Flo	our.	Corn	meal.	Pota	itoes.	Su	gar.
1890	068 068 068	Qts. 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7	Pr 1 bbl. bag. \$0.711 .729 .681 .623	Bags. 1.41 1.37 1.47 1.61	Per lb. \$0.019 .021 .020 .020	Lbs. 52.6 47.6 50.0 50.0	Per pk. \$0.247 .264 .217 .254	Pecks. 4.0 3.8 4.6 3.9	Per lb. \$0.069 .060 .056 .059	Lbs. 14.5 16.7 17.9 16.9
1894	068 068 068 067	14.7 14.7 14.7 14.9	.575 .577 .601 .676	1.74 1.73 1.66 1.48	.019 .019 .018 .018	52.6 52.6 55.6 55.6	.232 .208 .174 .211	4.3 4.8 5.7 4.7	.055 .053 .056 .056	18.2 18.9 17.9 17.9
1898 1899 1900	067	14.9 14.9 14.7 14.7	.696 .613 .611 .612	1.44 1.63 1.64 1.63	.018 .018 .019 .020	55.6 55.6 52.6 50.0	.239 .218 .212 .264	4.2 4.6 4.7 3.8	.059 .059 .061 .060	16.9 16.9 16.4 16.7
1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 (Nov.)		14.3 13.9 13.9 13.5 12.7 12.3 11.6 11.6 11.4 11.0 11.0	.615 .656 .777 .777 .771 .763 .813 .873 .863 .813 .843 .803 .833 1.003 1.078	1.63 1.52 1.29 1.29 1.43 1.31 1.23 1.15 1.16 1.23 1.19 1.25 1.20 1.00	.034	43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 40.0 37.0 35.7 37.0 38.5 33.3 32.3 29.4 14.3	.405	3.8 3.6 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.5 3.8 3.0 2.9 3.6 4.4 2.2	.056 .056 .059 .060 .057 .058 .059 .060 .061 .063 .055 .059	17.9 16.9 16.7 17.5 17.2 16.9 16.7 16.4 15.2 16.9 15.2 10.3

5.—INCREASED COST OF FOODSTUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

In its Monthly Review for July, 1917, page 93, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published a table showing the increased price of the principal foodstuffs entering into a workingman's budget on July 15, 1913, the year immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, to July 15, 1917. The average price of the year 1916 was taken as equalling 100, and relative increased prices worked out on this basis. The comparative data thus secured together with the comment of the Bureau was as follows:

"Comparing prices on July 15, 1914, just prior to the present war with prices on July 15, 1917, food as a whole advanced 42 per cent. In July, 1917, flour was 125 per cent higher—that is, two and one-fourth times the price in July, 1914. Corn meal was 89 per cent higher, lard was 78 per cent higher, sugar 75 per cent higher, and potatoes and bread each 59 per cent higher."

"A table showing the average and relative prices in July of each year from 1913 to 1917 is given herewith":

AVERAGE MONEY RETAIL PRICES AND RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ON JULY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913-1917.

Article.	Unit.	Ave	rage mo	ney pri	ce July	15.	Relative price July 15. {Average 1916=100}					
		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	
Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast Plate beef Pork chops Bacon Ham Lard Hens Salmon, canned Eggs, strictly fresh Butter Cheese Milk Bread Flour Corn meal Rice Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Prunes Raisins Sugar	Lb	233 201 216 278 282 2159 217 300 347 088 809 030	245 208 175 127 222 273 279 154 219 300 343 088 055 787 031	240 2066 167 123 211 270 265 1455 208 198 343 232 087 063 1 003 033 091 223 076 135	.260 .220 .179 .132 .234 .290 .323 .208 .241 .200 .319 .355 .243 .082 .927 .033 .091 .352 .053 .117 .134	306 257 219 165 316 429 396 274 280 420 459 330 111 088 1766 059 106 645 051 1195 1195	87 71 68	65	97 98 97 97 96 93 94 90 88 98 98 97 96 100 55 72 69 101 97 87	105 106 104 104 103 101 119 102 99 97 95 86 90 94 97 95 86 100 106 109 109	120 125 121 127 129 139 139 135 157 119 132 117 122 117 122 135 164 174 116 157 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117	
All articles combined	Lb			.546			88	90	1	97	128	

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

6.—COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN LEADING CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1913-1917.

The following table affords a basis for the comparison of the average retail prices of 28 principal foodstuffs in 15 of the leading cities of the United States for the period 1913-1917, and in 30 other cities on October 15, 1917. It was prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and published in its Monthly Review for November, 1917.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 15 SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1916, AND 1917, AND SEPT. 15, 1917.

[The average prices shown below are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers. As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.]

			Atlan	ta, Ga.			Baltim	ore, Md.	
Article.	Unit.			19	17			19	17
		Oct. 15, 1913.	Oct. 15, 1916.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 15, 1913.	Oct. 15, 1916.	Sept.	Oct. 15.
Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast Plate heef Pork chops Bacon, sliced Ham, sliced Lard Lamb Hens Salmon, canned Eggs Butter Cheese Milk Bread Flour Corn meal Rice Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Prunes Raisins Sugar	LbLbLbLbLbLbLbLb	.035	\$0.254 219 .165 .111 .250 .312 .325 .189 .244 .225 .162 .375 .432 .291 .123 .069 .049 .028 .079 .035 .057 .126 .133 .133 .149	\$0.312 .281 .237 .203 .154 .373 .439 .413 .294 .324 .228 .229 .475 .531 .341 .150 .090 .072 .061 .104 .033 .059 .186 .176	\$0.311 .278 .241 .212 .157 .399 .490 .439 .316 .337 .246 .482 .551 .355 .159 .091 .072 .059 .108 .038 .059 .188 .179 .162	\$0.235 .220 .173 .153 .196 .225 .248 .148 .180 .208 .338 .087 .032 .026 .018	\$0.252 .240 .202 .168 .138 .224 .255 .350 .198 .240 .257 .165 .404 .426 .270 .088 .062 .053 .029 .098 .030 .044 .128 .128 .128 .128 .128 .128 .128 .128	\$0.334 .319 .225 .171 .395 .454 .445 .299 .326 .315 .254 .491 .528 .350 .117 .079 .075 .063 .110 .028 .052 .186 .196 .196 .196 .196 .196 .196 .196 .19	\$0.326 .315 .259 .220 .169 .371 .457 .477 .326 .333 .321 .254 .518 .360 .117 .082 .070 .064 .112 .055 .187 .165
Coffee	Lb		.282	.285	. 796		.235	. 638	.634

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 15 SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1916, AND 1917, AND SEPT. 15, 1917—Continued.

			Boston	, Mass.			Buffalo	o, N. Y.	
Article.	Unit.	Oct.	Oct.	19	17	Oct.	Oct.	19	17
		15, 1913.	15, 1916.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	15, 1913.	15, 1916.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.
Sirloin steak	Lb	\$0.350 ,350	\$0.427 .372	\$0.464 .467	\$0.442 .449	\$0.223	\$0.252 .227	\$0.318 .298	\$0.315 .293
Rib roast	Lb	. 256	. 268	.327	.315	.165	.187	.251	.247
Plate beef	Lb	. 244	.258	.405	. 409		128	.173	.172
Pork chops Bacon, sliced	Lb	.254	. 270	.439	.458		.255	.433	.461
Ham, sliced	Lb Lb	.313	.345	.447	.456	.267	.323	.425	.432
Lamb	Lb	. 205	.259	.346	.345	.153	.195	.283	.289
Hens	Lb Lb	. 256	.282	.329	.344	. 210	.245	.314	.309
Salmon, canned	Doz	533	.573	.652	.660	.366	.490	.536	.551
Butter	Lb	.380	. 406	.512	.524	.371	.401	.493	.510
Cheese	Lb Ot	.089	.096	.130	.130	.080	.256	.325	.333
Bread	16ozloaf 1		.064	.085	.081		.064	.086	.089
Flour	Lb Lb	.036	.055	.078	.075	.030	.049	.069	.065
Rice	Lb		.097	.112	.115		.093	. 106	.108
Potatoes	Lb	.017	.029	.027	.034	.017	.029	.029	.031
Beans, navy	Lb		.115	.184	.184		.119	.185	.182
Prunes	Lb		.147	.167	.168		.135	.150	.156
Raisins	Lb	.054	079	.097	.098	.054	.107	.130	.137
Coffee	Lb		.346	. 340	. 341		. 286	. 286	. 293
Tea	Lb		. 600	. 652	. 646		.436	.496	.534

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

		Chicago, 111.				Cleveland, Ohio.				
Sirloin steak Round steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast Plate beef Pork chops Bacon, sliced Ham, sliced Lard Lamb Hens Salmon, canned Eggs Butter Cheese Milk Bread Flour Corn meal Rice Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Prunes Raisins	Lb L	216 201 158 210 327 320 150 198 .184 333 .354 .080 .029 .028	\$0.274 235 223 171 128 233 329 359 184 223 230 383 394 227 090 065 049 027 047 125 129 132	\$0.315 .281 .2258 .220 .1655 .374 .476 .439 .283 .320 .294 .344 .100 .093 .065 .069 .065 .163 .320 .283 .320 .294 .346 .346 .346 .346 .346 .346 .346 .34	\$0.306 273 247 213 165 358 475 439 299 314 271 300 469 487 129 .093 .066 .071 .103 .028 .048 .186 .161 .186	\$0.254 .229 .187 .169 .230 .281 .164 .187 .209 .392 .080 .031 .030	\$0.255 .232 .198 .177 .122 .250 .307 	\$0.312 .291 .238 .214 .158 .415 .452 .421 .302 .308 .327 .262 .542 .516 .332 .120 .090 .073 .069 .106 .029 .049 .186 .163	\$0.307 288 232 2111 158 387 468 436 310 570 570 570 120 089 071 073 111 050 191 165	
Sugar		.032	.300	.284	.285	.055	.083	.098	.097	

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 15 SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1916, AND 1917, AND SEPT. 15, 1917—Continued.

			Denver	, Colo.		Detroit, Mich.					
Article.	Unit.	Oct.	Oct.	19	917	Oct.	Oct.	11	917		
		15, 1913.	15, 1916.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	15. 1913.	15, 1916.	Sept.	Oct. 15.		
Sirloin steak	Ļb		\$0.248	\$0.317	\$0.307	\$0.254	\$0.260	\$0.313	\$0.305		
Round steak	Ļb	.214	.219	.283	. 285	.208	.222	.283	.275		
Rib roast	Lb	.178	.189	.239	. 232	.200	.208	.252	.242		
Chuck roast	Lb	.158	.169	.206	.207	. 154	.162	.161	.158		
Pork chops	Lb Lb	208	.229	140	402	.216	.242	403	.369		
Bacon, sliced	Lb	.280	.325	.480	520	.235	.257	.448	.457		
Ham, sliced	Lb	317	338	.464	.463	.270	230	. 425	.436		
Lard	Lb	.161	200	.310	.329	.165	.188	.303	.314		
Lamb	Lb	.146	194	.302	.303	.164	210	.316	.313		
Hens	Lb	.194	212	.285	.284	.198	.242	.331	.314		
Salmon, canned	Lb		185	.275	.264	, 1 70	.195	.289	.288		
Eggs	Doz	.371	.438	.493	.503	.356	.448	.511	.532		
Butter	Lb	.390	.395	494	.495	.370	.407	.497	.502		
Cheese	Lb	.370	.263	.352	352	.070	266	.329	.344		
Milk	Qt	.084	.083	1115	.116	.090	.100	.120	120		
Bread	16ozloaf 1		.076	.091	.089		.065	.080	.084		
Flour	Lb	.026	.041	.058	.057	.031	.049	.071	.068		
Corn meal	Lb	.026	.028	.059	.061	.028	.033	.072	.075		
Rice	Lb		.093	.113	111		.089	.113	.116		
Potatoes	Lb	.014	.026	.025	.023	.016	030	.028	029		
Onions	Lb		.034	.039	.039		.046	.048	.049		
Beans, navy	Lb		.113	.091	.185		.128	. 190	.194		
Prunes			.135	.183	.179		.126	.170	.170		
Raisins				.145	.144		.110	.140	.140		
Sugar	Lb		.083	.095	.089	.054	.081	.099	104		
Coffee			.300	. 304	.300		.284	.310	.307		
Tea		1	.510	.572	. 573		. 430	.559	.545		

^{1 16} ounces, weight of dough.

		Milwaukee, Wis.				New York, N. Y.				
Sirloin steak		\$0.236	\$0.243	\$0.300	\$0.293	\$0.261	\$0.283	\$0.368	\$0.356	
Round steak	Lb	.216	.218	.281	. 280	.255	.277	.368	, 360	
Rib roast	Lb	188	.194	.240	.238	.216	,231	.298	.298	
Chuck roast	Lb		.166	.219	.217	.160	.176	.235	.236	
Plate beef	Lb		.124	.161	.160		.163	.211	.213	
Pork chops	Lb	.212	.230	.383	.370	.229	.260	.394	.399	
Bacon, sliced	Lb	.286	.299	.452	472	.257	.275	.440	. 464	
Ham, sliced	Lb	290	.299	.418	.436	2,205	2,228	2.300	2.314	
Lard	Lb	158	198	.294	315	.163	196	.294	313	
Lamb	Lb	195	.231	321	.316	152	200	295	.284	
Hens	Lb	188	.216	.297	272	.218	.259	.316	.323	
	Lb		.213	.266	277		238	.332	334	
Salmon, canned	Doz	.350	.389	.454	482	.479	.517	.592	627	
Eggs	Lb		.405	.485	.499	375	.408	.507	.515	
Butter			.285	.331	.369	1	.255	.338	.340	
Cheese	Lb	.070	.070	.090	.110	.090	.098	.124	.138	
Milk	Qt		.075	.093	.089		.068	.088	.088	
	16ozloaf 1		.052	.073	.069	.032	.053	.079	.078	
Flour	Lb	.030	.032	.080	.078	.035	.044	.076	.082	
Coru meal	Lb	. 037		.113	.114	.033	.093	.107	1115	
Rice	Lb		.097		.027	.024	.034	.033	038	
Potatoes	Lb	.016	.029	.029			.054	.050		
Onions			.043	.046	.047				.059	
Beans, navy			.129	.188	.193		.119	.185	.185	
Prunes			. 142	.159	.165		.139	.164	.167	
Raisins	Lb		.132	. 150	.148		.125	.145	.146	
Sugar	Lb		.078	.094	.091	. 049	.074	.092	.097	
Coffee	Lb		.283	.273	.263		.269	. 256	. 265	
Tea	Lb	1	.523	. 599	.584		.460	. 536	.521	

^{1 16} ounces, weight of dough.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 15 SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1916, AND 1917, AND SEPT. 15, 1917—Continued.

i			Philadel	phia, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.					
Article.	Unit.	Ont	Oct.	19	17	Oct.	Oct.	19	17		
		Oct. 15, 1913.	15, 1916.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	15, 1913.	15, 1916.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.		
Sirloin steak	Lb	\$0.312	\$0.326	\$0.402	\$0.392	\$0.277	\$0 284	\$0.365	\$0.356		
Round steak	Lb	.264	.288	.374	.365	.237	.250	.337	. 329		
Rib roast	Lb	. 221	. 235	. 295	.291	.217	.230	.279	. 274		
Chuck roast	Lb	. 182	. 193	. 258	. 252	.178	.179	.242	. 241		
Plate beef	Lb		.126	.171	.174		.120	.170	. 171		
Pork chops	Lb	. 233	. 268	. 403	. 400	.232	.253	. 403	.406		
Bacon, sliced	Lb	. 275	.299	.447	. 467	.306	.321	.453	. 483		
Ham, sliced	Lb		.359	.470	.479	.157	.331	308	.328		
Lard	Lb		.198	.303	.331	.200	.246	.353	363		
Lamb	Lb	.191	.231	327	.344	255	287	.371	378		
Hens	Lb		179	251	.260	.233	.211	.297	.301		
Salmon, canned	Lb Doz		.470	531	.548	.380	420	.509	.528		
Eggs Butter	Lb	431	.462	.559	.562	.395	.424	.517	.527		
Cheese	Lb		.273	.355	.361	.075	279	.338	.357		
Milk	Ot		.085	110	110	.088	.098	.125	.125		
Bread	16ozloaf		.054	.079	.079		.065	.092	.092		
Flour	Lb		.052	.076	.075	.032	.053	.075	.072		
Corn meal	Lb		.033	.066	.071	.030	. 036	.079	.081		
Rice	Lb		.097	.112	.118		.095	.106	.110		
Potatoes	Lb	.023	.030	. 0.35	.038	.019	.030	.030	. 032		
Onions	Lb		.050	.054	.056		.054	.050	.052		
Beans, navy	Lb			. 182	. 185		. 132	.184	. 188		
Prunes	Lb			. 157	.164		.134	.162	.165		
Raisins	Lb			. 138	.139	1	.134	.147	.148		
Sugar	Lb		. 075	.091	. 094	. 057	.084	.099	. 101		
Coffee	Lb			. 277	. 283		. 271	. 303	.299		
Tea	Lb		. 530	, 583	. 583	1	. 575	. 693	.702		

116 ounces, weight of dough.

			St. Lou	is, Mo.		San Francisco, Cal.				
Sirloin steak	Lb	\$0.260	\$0.258	\$0.308	\$0.308	\$0.214	\$0.203	\$0.230	\$0.236	
Round steak	Lb	.243	. 247	.307	. 301	.197	. 193	.225	.231	
Rib roast	Lb	.195	. 203	.253	.256	.213	.207	.226	. 232	
Chuck roast	Lb	.156	.165	.214	. 206	.152	.133	.159	.162	
Plate beef	Lb		.128	.163	.166	1	. 129	.154	.15	
Pork chops	Lb	.197	.222	. 382	.374	.242	. 237	.335	.36	
Bacon, sliced	Lb	.269	.278	.463	.486	.344	.350	.470	.519	
Ham, sliced	Lb	273	.288	.439	.456	.340	.333	.456	. 47	
Lard	Lb		.183	. 291	.293	.180	.191	.290	.30	
Lamb	Lb		.218	. 296	.308	.167	. 201	.274	.30	
Hens	Lb	.168	.203	.271	.275	. 245	.273	.291	.31	
Salmon, canned	Lb		.168	.277	.284		.179	.245	.24	
Eggs	Doz	.310	. 365	. 459	.460	. 564	. 558	.538	.60	
Butter	Lb	. 379	.420	.509	.526	.400	404	.530	. 54	
Cheese	Lb		.256	.340	. 369		.238	.316	.31	
Milk	Ot	.088	.080	.110	.132	.100	.100	.121	.12	
Bread	16ozloaf		.067	.094	.093	1	.058	083	.08	
Flour	Lb		.048	.066	.063	.034	.045	.068	.06	
Corn meal	Lb		.033	.065	.066	.035	.038	.071	.07	
Rice	Lb		.086	.100	.106		.085	. 102	.10	
Potatoes	Lb		.029	.028	.029	.018	.025	.032	.03	
Onions				.043	. 047	1		.026	.03	
Beans, navy				.191	. 192	1		.180	1 17	
Prunes	Lb			169	173			.146	1 115	
Raisins	Lb		1.20	170	167	1		143	1 14	
Sugar	Lb		.079	.093	.089	.054	.075	.089	.08	
Coffee	Lb		1	.280	.283			.304	.30	
Tea				.617	.628		1 -1-	.540	53	

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 15 SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1916, AND 1917, AND SEPT. 15, 1917—Concluded.

			Seattle	, Wash.	
Article.	Unit.	Oct.	Oct.	19	17
		15, 1913.	15, 1916.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.
Sirloin steak	Lb	\$0.243	\$0.224	\$0.264	\$0.267
Round steak	Lb	.207	200	.250	.251
Rib roast	Lb	.193	. 186	.218	.225
Chuck roast	Lb	.160	.133	178	181
Plate beef	Lb		. 109	.150	.153
Pork chops	Lb	. 243	.236	.401	.400
Bacon, sliced	Lb	.325	.320	.494	.490
Ham, sliced	Lb	. 300	. 310	.410	.431
Lard	Lb	171	. 184	.285	301
Lamb	Lb	. 177	.210	.269	.287
Hens	Lb	.243	210	.262	.271
Salmon, canned	Lb	l	.188	.269	.277
Eggs	Doz	.500	.531	.528	. 652
Butter	Lb	. 400	.428	.530	.546
Cheese	Lb		. 244	.308	.312
Milk	Qt	.097	. 098	.120	.120
Bread	16ozloaf			. 092	.092
Flour	Lb	.029	.041	.065	.060
Corn meal	Lb		.038	.075	.075
Rice	Lb		.084	. 104	.109
Potatoes	Lb		.018	.024	023
Onions	. Lb		.038	.031	.040
Beans, navy	Lb			. 191	. 190
Prunes	Lb			.147	.146
Raisins	Lb			.145	. 145
Sugar	Lb		.085	. 095	. 089
Coffee	Lb		.326	.313	. 316
Tea	Lb	<u> </u>	.500	.533	.542

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 30 CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1917.

[The average prices shown below are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.

As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.]

Article.	Unit.	Bir- ming- ham, Ala.	Bridge- port, Conn.	Butte, Mont.	Charles- ton, S. C.	Cin- cin- nati, Ohio.	Co- lum- bus, Ohio.	Dallas, Tex.
Sirloin steak	Lb	\$0.355	\$0.428	\$0.300	\$0.277	\$0.274	\$0.329	\$0.311
Round steak	Lb	. 314	.395	.272	.258	. 261	. 303	.300
Rib Roast	Lb	. 266	, 333	.243	.247	.229	.258	. 261
Chuck roast	Lb	. 212	.272	. 200	. 191	.189	. 226	.230
Plate beef	Lb	. 170	. 172	.135	. 150	.153	.176	. 185
Pork chops	Lb	. 389	. 391	. 403	. 392	. 371	. 386	.386
Bacon, sliced	Lb	. 509	. 509	.560	.471	. 467	.472	.535
Ham, sliced	Lb	. 450	.503	. 480	.441	. 425	. 447	. 483
Lard		. 308	. 301	. 311	. 308	. 306	. 325	.298
Lamb	Lb	. 433	.315	. 326	. 339	. 284	. 300	. 358
Hens	Lb	.286	.355	. 333	.343	, 325	.301	. 272
Salmon, canned	Lb	.278	.350	. 355	.266	. 259	.281	.277
Eggs	Doz	.494	.706	.693	.507	.464	.475	. 480
Butter	Lb	. 560	.504	.559	.534	.515	. 499	. 500
Cheese	Lb	.356	. 341	,350	.345	. 363	, 338	.383
Milk	Ot	. 152	. 140	. 150	. 160	.120	.110	. 148
Bread	16ozloaf 1	.094	.093	. 104	.091	.081	.087	.088
Flour	Lb	.072	.075	.078	.078	. 124	.071	.068
Corn meal		.054	.085	.073	.069	.066	.069	. 069
Rice	Lb	.122	. 119	. 132	. 094	.117	.111	.111
Potatoes		. 037	.034	.020	. 036	.031	.030	. 037
Onions	Lb	.058	.060	.046	.051	.046	. 054	.048
Beans, navy	Lb	. 197	. 185	. 195	. 161	.190	. 191	.178
Prunes		.160	. 165	. 173	.168	. 162	. 168	. 183
Raisins	Lb	. 160	.157	.153	. 149	.144	. 149	.150
Sugar	Lb	. 102	. 101	.107	.096	.096	.104	.101
Coffee	Lb	. 328	. 319	.416	. 288	.274	.290	. 336
Tea	Lb	. 740	. 623	.755	. 664	. 683	.704	.823

¹¹⁶ ounces, weight of dough.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 30 CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1917—Continued

Article.	Unit.	Fall River, Mass.	Indi- anap- olis, Ind.	Jack- son- ville, Fla.	Kansas City, Mo.	Little Rock, Ark.	Los- An- geles, Cal.	Louis- ville, Ky.
Sirloin steak	Lb Lb Lb	\$0.427 .367 .293	\$0.329 .325 .236	\$0.323 .293 .253	\$0.317 .292 .235	\$0.306 .278 .255	\$0.277 .247 .229	\$0.285 .271 .232
Chuck roast	Lb Lb Lb Lb	.386	. 218 . 165 . 404 . 488	. 199 . 154 . 397 . 484	.198 .165 .382 .477	. 197 . 168 . 381 . 513	.186 .152 .372 .546	. 203 . 175 . 365 . 523
Ham, sliced Lard Lamb Hens.	Lb Lb Lb	.436 .294 .342 .327	.446 .318 .250	.420 .301 .300 .316	.433 .323 .270 .265	.463 .335 .308 .297	.513 .301 .288 .319	.438 .320 .310 .297
Salmon, canned Eggs. Butter Cheese	Lb Doz Lb	.282 .692 .499	.238 .461 .517	. 278 . 545 . 531 . 349	. 296 . 449 . 502	.298 .485 .544 .375	.268 .610 .535	.253 .473 .539 .382
Milk Bread Flour	Qt 16ozloaf ¹ Lb Lb	.130 .085 .077	.100 .085 .073 .059	.137 .093 .076	.122 .096 .066	.167 .089 .073	.120 .082 .065	.120 .100 .071 .059
Rice	Lb Lb	.117 .031 .053	.121 .031 .052 .203	. 106 . 040 . 054	.105 .031 .046	.103 .035 .054	.104 .032 .033	.112 .048 .042
Beans, navy Prunes Raisins Sugar	Lb Lb Lb	. 165 . 145 . 100	.178 .168 .102 .295	.181 .178 .100	.159 .152 .095 .288	.178 .151 .095	.158 .152 .084	.161 .167 .102
Coffee	Lb	.323	.743	.735	.608	.803	.590	.733

116 ounces, weight of dough.

Article.	Unit.	Man- ches- ter, N. H.	Mem- phis, Tenn.	Minne- apolis, Minn.	New- ark, N. J.	New Ha- ven, Conn.	New Or- leans, La.	Oma- ha, Nebr.	Port- land, Oreg.
Sirloin steak	Lb	\$0.448	\$0.307	\$0.256	\$0.378	\$0.437	\$0.271	\$0.319	\$0.255
Round steak	Lb	. 409	. 280	. 245	.382	399	. 246	. 295	. 246
Rib roast	Lb	. 277	. 246	.209	. 297	.323	.233	.232	. 236
Chuck roast	Lb	. 248	.210	. 181	. 254	. 287	.183	. 203	.183
Plate beef	Lb		. 173	.136	. 188		.155	. 154	.147
Pork chops	Lb	. 393	.389	.356	.410	.401	. 401	. 378	. 373
Bacon, sliced	Lb	. 455	. 495	. 486	. 455	. 498	. 503	. 465	.510
Ham, sliced	Lb	. 419	. 432	. 436	2.333	. 505	. 425	. 438	. 445
Lard	Lb	. 317	. 301	. 304	. 317	. 313	. 301	.318	. 310
Lamb	Lb	.330	. 353	. 248	. 345	. 345	.314	.332	. 275
Hens	Lb	.348	. 301	. 247	. 348	. 363	.327	. 265	. 248
Salmon,canned	Lb	. 294	. 277	.316	. 329	.322	. 304 . 469	. 282	.325
Eggs	Doz	.640	.508	.475	.538	.733	.519	. 453	.543
Butter	Lb Lb	. 332	.351	.332	. 361	.336	. 350	. 363	.343
Cheese		. 123	. 146	.120	. 140	.128	. 130	.120	.112
Milk	Qt 16ozloal ¹	.082	.096	.092	.082	.089	.077	.096	.086
Bread	Lb	.076	.070	.061	.075	.076	.079	.062	.059
Corn meal	Lb	.077	.060	.063	.084	.075	.072	.065	.073
Rice	Lb	.104	.102	.103	.111	.114	.100	. 107	.108
Potatoes	Lb	.032	.031	.025	.037	.034	.041	.026	.024
Onions	Lb	.052	.046	.038	.059	.053	.045	.045	.042
Beans, navy.	Lb	.187	.194	.188	. 183	.184	.176	.198	.180
Prunes	Ĺb	.155	.166	.159	. 165	.170	.177	.166	.138
Raisins	Lb	.150	.153	.145	.146	.148	.160	.163	.140
Sugar	Lb	. 102	.099	.091	.096	.100	.099	.092	.089
Coffee	Lb	.335	. 305	.313	.304	.337	, 269	.314	.320
Tea	Lb	. 585	.709	. 489	. 564	.535	.625	.604	.540
		, 303	.,,,,	. 107			.013	.001	

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 30 CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1917—Concluded.

				1	 	ī			1
		.	D	٦.	a .	Salt	_		Wash-
Article.	Unit	Provi-	Rich-	Roch-	St.	Lake	Scran-	Spring-	ing-
Article.	Unit	dence, R. 1.	mond,	ester,	Paul,	City,	ton,	field,	ton,
		K. 1.	Va.	N. Y.	Minn.	Utah.	Pa.	111.	D. C.
Sirloin steak		\$0.524	\$0.325	\$0.314	\$0.293	\$0.275	\$0.341	\$0.344	\$0.350
Round steak	Lb	.435	. 305	. 298	. 258	. 259	.305	.328	.337
Rib roast	Lb	. 333	. 260	. 257	. 234	.234	.275	.240	. 278
Chuck roast	Lb	. 301	. 227	. 238	.199	.199	.232	.226	. 243
Plate beef	Lb		.187	.182	.142	.159	.166	.183	.191
Pork chops	Lb	.425	.378	.398	. 370	.414	.386	. 394	.415
Bacon, sliced	Lb	.467	480	. 456	.473	. 483	.464	. 504	.497
Ham, sliced	Lb	.506	2.351	.428	. 439	.423	. 429	. 441	.438
Lard	Lb	. 313	. 322	. 323	. 300	. 336	. 303	. 321	. 318
Lamb	Lb	.357	.320	.306	. 247	. 290	.344	. 369	. 360
Hens	Lb	. 363	308	. 342	. 255	. 321	. 344	. 240	.325
Salmon, canned	Lb	, 289	. 226	. 294	. 276	. 28.3	. 281	. 262	. 236
Eggs	Doz	. 663	.496	. 638	. 436	. 573	. 592	. 497	. 546
Butter	Lb	.541	. 559	. 515	. 477	. 550	. 507	. 525	. 534
Chcese	Lb	. 337	.357	. 346	. 337	.341	, 331	. 381	. 351
Bread	Qt 16-oz. 1	.130	.133 .084	.127	.120	.111	.123	.118	.140
Flour	Lb	.073	.073	.089	.081	. 090	.093	.099 .071	.090
Corn meal	Lb	.073	.062	.072	.062	.055	. 076		
Rice	Lb	.115	.114	.113	.106	.104	.109	.071	.062
Potatoes	Lb	.035	.036	.029	.024	.020	.032	.031	.031
Onions	Lb	. 052	.059	.049	.038	.034	.053	.031	.054
Beans, navy	Lb	.184	.199	.183	.206	.206	.191	.207	. 201
Prunes	Lb	.173	.147	.187	.153	.162	.165	.172	.178
Raisins	Lb	.146	.145	.147	.144	.146	.139	.172	.154
Sugar	Lb	.099	.099	.097	.092	.093	.098	.103	.094
Coffee	Lb	.341	. 291	.295	.321	.350	.319	.300	.281
Tea	Lb	.565	.682	.503	.536	.631	.561	.658	.592
			.002			.001		. 55.17	.0,2

¹ 16 ounces, weight of dough. ²Whole.

7.—RETAIL PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has also recently begun the collection of data as to the prices of dry goods. The table below shows the average retail price for 8 articles of dry goods in 45 cities in the United States on May 15, and October 15, 1917.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 8 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS IN 45 CITIES, MAY 15, 1917, AND OCTOBER 15, 1917, BY ARTICLES.

		Atlant	a, Ga.		more, Id.	Birmir Al	ngham, a.		ston, ass.		geport, onn.
Article.	Unit.	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917								
Calico	Per yard	\$0.100	\$0.108	\$0.098							
Percale	Per yard										
Gingham, apron.			.185		. 190			.125			
Gingham, dress.	Per yard	.146			. 240			. 166			
Muslin, bleached				.152	.214			. 157	. 223	.158	.186
Sheeting, bleached			. 529	. 430	.550			. 465	.518	.443	
Sheets, bleached.			1.362		1.342	. 960	1.170	1.242	1.358	1.140	
Outing flannel	Per yard	.142	.186	.157	. 223	. 158	. 170	.160	.193	.125	.170

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 8 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS IN 45 CITIES, MAY 15, 1917 AND OCTOBER 15, 1917, BY ARTICLES.

		Bu N.	ffalo, Y.	But Mo		Charle S.		Chica	go, Ill.		innati, hio.
Article.	Unit.	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917
Gingham, apron Gingham, dress	Per yard Per yard Per yard Per sheet	.190 .130 .170 .164 .470 1.279	.235 .168 .201	.197 .100 .187 .158 .479 1.483		.178	.223	. 195	.250 .140 .216 .213 .607 1.600		

		Cleve	eland, o.	Colun	abus, nio.	Dallas	, Tex.	Den Co	ver, olo.		roit, ch.
Percale Pe Gingham, apron. Pe	er yard er yard er yard er sheet	.168 .117 .157 .158 .486 1.190	.210 .142 .197 .185 .564 1.476	.185 .125 .215 .170 .456	.219 .150 .300 .213 .590 1.450	.159 .119 .150 .140 .391	.198 .158 .200 .191 .473 1.173	.200 .117 .180 .167 .496 1.461	.225 .175 .255 .233 .621 1.732	.193 .130 .198 .180 .471 1.320	.225 .160 .238 .231 .594

		Fall I	River,	Indiana In		Jackson Fl		Kansas City, Mo.		Little Rock, Ark.	
Calico Percale Gingham, apron. Gingham, dress Muslin, bleached. Sheeting,bleached Sheets, bleached Outing flannel	Per yard Per yard Per yard Per sheet	.163 .120 .150 .150 .440 1.183	.177 .150 .177 .220 .545 1.413	.183 .124 .188 .147 .441 1.070	.200 .150 .209 .193 .564 1.319	.200 .150 .180 .173 .460 1.145	.250 .190 .200 .238 .525 1.375	.178 .133 .166 .160 .441 1.150	.235 .187 .216 .211 .553 1.400	.185 .125 .158 .157 .450 1.108	.225 .163 .193 .204 .528

	Los Ang Cal.		Louis Ky		Manch N.		Mem Tei		Milwaukee, Wis.	
Calico Per yard Percale Per yard Gingham, apron. Per yard Gingham, dress. Per yard Muslin, bleached Per yard Sheeting, bleached Per yard Sheets, bleached Per sheet Outing flannel. Per yard	.194 .138 .190 .159 .455 1.275	30.119 .231 .171 .248 .213 .598 1.590 .190	.181 .123 .161 .148 400 1.147	.217 .188 .234 .194 .482 1.348	.163 .125 .159 .160 .469 1.293	.190 .125 .213 .230 .581 1.530	.200 .133 .167	.220 .150 .238 .204 .563 1.411	.180 .124 .177 .155 .434 1.367	\$0.116 .207 .150 .207 .175 .572 1.604 .200

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 8 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS IN 45 CITIES, MAY 15, 1917, AND OCTOBER 15, 1917, BY ARTICLES—Concluded.

			apolis, nn.	New N.	ark, J.		laven, nn.	New O	rleans, a.	New N.	York, Y.
Article.	Unit.	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct. 15, 1917	May 15, 1917	Oct 15, 1917
Calico	Per yard	\$0.107	\$0.127	\$0.095	\$0.125	\$0.097	\$0 131	\$0.100	\$0.150	\$0.109	\$0.139
Percale	Per yard	. 187	. 240	.183	. 235	,177	.218	.150	.220	.180	. 208
Gingham, apron.			. 161	.117	. 150	.125	.161	.117	. 163	.117	.154
Gingham, dress			. 246		. 244	. 167	.212	. 150	. 197	.168	.216
Muslin, bleached.			. 202		. 213			.125	. 183		. 213
Sheeting bleached			. 523		. 546		. 501			. 428	.569
Sheets, bleached.					1.370		1.340	. 900	1.150		1.392
Outing flannel	Per yard	.155	. 189	.154	. 191	.151	.173			.170	. 188
l	!	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>			l		l		

	Omaha,	Philadelphia,	Pittsburgh,	Portland,	Providence,
	Nebr.	Pa.	Pa.	Oreg.	R. 1.
Calico Per yard Percale Per yard Gingham, apron . Per yard Gingham, dress . Per yard Muslin, bleached . Per yard Sheeting, bleached . Per sheet Outing flannel Per yard	.175 .250 .113 .168 .150 .205 .140 .187 .406 .530 1.100 1.342	.197 .235 .119 .171 .162 .202 .157 .213 .454 .553 1.206 1.443	.187 .223 .113 .166 .165 .215 .159 .201 .447 .578 1.147 1.412	.175 .228 .108 .147 .147 .196 .143 .200 .450 .542 1.213 1.467	.133 .170 .160 .188 .152 .217 .418 .498 1.105 1.422

		Richn V	iond,		ester, Y.		Louis, Io.		Paul, nn.		Lake Utah.
Calico Percale Gingham, apron. Gingham, dress Muslin, bleached Sheeting, bleached Sheets, bleached Outing flannel.	Per yard Per ayrd Per yard Per yard Per sheet	.171 .122 .157 .169 .446 1.107	.221 .168 .234 .222 .581 1.392	.158 .115 .191 .144 .424 1.167	.200 .150 .223 .201 .508 1,387	.190 .125 .170 .142 .554 1.090	.250 .150 .245 .193 .540 1.318	.175 .115 .147 .169 .386 1.078	.210 .147 .172 .208 .474 1.370	.200 125 .173 .149 .442 1.363	. 238 . 167 . 234 . 203 . 571

	San I		Scrar Pa		Seat Wa		Spring			ington, C.
Per yard Per yard Per yard Per sheet	\$0.208 .125 .163 .161 .493 1.270	\$0.250 .193 .214 .230 .626 1.540	.110 .151 .145 .422 1.070	.220 .158 .185 .198 .546 1.320	.200 .125 .164 .170 .526 1.313	. 250 . 190 . 219 . 209 . 626 1 . 538	.125 .146 .146 .448 1 225	.165 .207 .190 .520	.178 .134 .194 .154 .461 1.138	0.217 192 .257 .219 .601 1.563

8.—RELATION BETWEEN CHANGES IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES, 1913-1917.

The December, 1917, issue of the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains a very significant tabulation which shows the relation in variations between wholesale and retail prices. It is apparent from this table, that fluctuations between retail and wholesale prices conformed quite closely to each other up to October, 1913. Since that date the margin between retail and wholesale prices has widened quite materially.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES, OCTOBER, 1913 TO 1916, AND JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1917.

[The initials W=wholesale; R=retail.]

Article and city.	Unit.		Octo	ber.				19	917		
		1913	1914	1915	1916	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Bacon, short clear sides,											
ChicagoW		\$0.129	\$0.137	\$0.113	\$0.162	\$0.158	\$0.218	\$0.247	\$0.261	\$0.274	\$0.318
Bacon, sliced, Chicago R		.327									
Beans, medium, choice,			}								
New YorkW		.038	.047	.059	.088	.108	.130	.154	.150	.135	.138
Beans, navy, small, white,			i								
New YorkR	Lb.			.087	.119	.149	.162	.188	.189	.185	.185
Beef:	v 1	4.70		. 20	4.20	4 2 0	1.00	1.7	1.00	100	100
Fresh, carcass, ChicagoW		.130	.144	.138	.138	.138	.160		.168		.190
Round steak, Chicago.R Fresh, sides, New YorkW		.216		.128	.130	.133	.173	.266		.185	.18
Rib roast, bone in, New		.130	.133	.120	.130	.133	.173	.103	.170	.103	.10
YorkR		.216	.222	.226	.231	.238	.270	.279	.286	.298	.298
Butter, creamery, extra,		,210	.222	.220	.231	.230	.210	1217	1200	.270	.270
ChicagoW		.290	.295	.275	.345	.370	.440	.375	.394	.425	.435
Butter, creamery, extra,											
Chicago R	Lb.	.354	.340	.324	.394	.438	.484	.432	.448	.484	.487
Butter, creamery, extra,		1									
_ New York		.308	.310	.291	.350	.395	.450	.395	.408	.444	.443
Butter, creamery, extra,											
New YorkR		.375	.372	.339	.408	.460	.513	.453	.470	.507	.515
Butter, creamery, extra,		225	205	270	240	255	200	205	425	495	461
San Francisco	Lb.	.335	.305	.270	.340	.355	.390	.385	.435	.435	.46

¹Wholesale prices of fancy patent flour at St. Louis for the months shown in the November issue of the Monthly Review and not in the present issue are as follows: September, 1913, \$4.300; September, 1914, \$5.324; September, 1915, \$5.200; September, 1916, \$7.300.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES, ETC.—Concluded.

			Octo	ber.				19	17		
Article and city	Unit.	1913	1914	1915	1916	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Butter, creamery, extra. San FranciscoR Cheese, whole milk, Ameri-	Lb.	\$0.400	\$0.379	\$0.342	\$0.404	\$0.425	\$0.452	\$0.455	\$0.504	\$0.530	\$0.545
can twins, Chicago W	Lb.	.153	.128	.140	.186	.218	.223	.216	.215	.240	.246
Cheese, full cream, American, ChicagoR	Lb.			.230	.277	.321	.327	.339	.342	.344	.368
Cheese, whole milk, State, New YorkW	Lb.	.161	.145	.148	.208	.220	.245	.238	.229	.244	.255
Cheese, full cream, American, New YorkR	Lb.			.234	.255	.301	.335	.328	.331	.338	.340
Cheese, fancy, California flats, San Francisco W	Lb.	.165	.130	.165	.165	.180	.215	.200	.235	.235	.220
Cheese, full cream, Ameri- can, San FranciscoR	Lb.	.		.226	.238	.242	.297	.297	.306	.316	.316
Eggs, fresh, firsts, Chi- cago	Doz.	.255	.220	.253	.308	.485	.305	.310	.323	.385	.370
Eggs, strictly fresh, Chi- cagoR	Doz.	.333	.301	.340	.383	.525	.376	.406	.428	.465	.469
Eggs, fresh, firsts, New YorkW	Doz.	.290	.250	.300	.345	.505	.330	.350	.380	.413	.400
YorkR	Doz.	.479	.421	.456	.517	.667	.424	.477	.544	.592	.627
Eggs, fresh, extra, pullets', San FranciscoW	Doz.	.350	.335	.385	.435	.380	.280	.320	.370	.430	.435
Eggs, strictly fresh, San FranciscoR	Doz.	.564	.533	.542	.558	.480	.374	.392	.475	.538	.608
Flour, winter patents, Kan- sas CityW	вы.	4.075	5.075	5.050	7.550	8.950	11.450		12.900	Ì	
Flour, Aristos, Kansas City	вы.	5.900	6.534	7.300				1	14.320		
Flour, standard patents, Minneapolis	вы.	4.450	5.750	5.550	8.850				13.200		
Flour, Pillsbury's Best, MinneapolisR	Вы.	5.600	7.000	6.400				l	14.336		
Flour, fancy patents, St. Louis	вы.	4.150	5.075	5.325	7.600		l .	l .	12.875		· '
Flour, Gold Medal, St. Louis	вы.	6.200	7.400	6.880	9.667				14.800		
Ham, Smoked, ChicagoW	Lb.	.164	.173	.163	.193	.188	.243	.243	.233	.263	.283
Ham, smoked, sliced, Chicago	Lb.	.320	.346	.328	.359	.333	.382	.414	.407	.439	.439
Lamb, dressed, round, Chi- cagoW	Lb.	.135	.135	.155	.170	.200	.220	.260	.230	.280	.270
Lamb, leg of, yearling, Chi- cagoR	Lb.	.198	.204	.204	.223	.232	.263	.287	.288	.320	.314
Lard, prime, contract, New York	Lb.	.107	.102	.100	.152	.159	.215	.201	.226	.240	.246
Lard, pure, tub, New York	Lb.	.163	.159	.150	.196	.213	.263	.274	.275	.294	.313
Meal, corn, fine, yellow, New YorkW	Lb.	.016	.019	.017	.021	.027	.031	.040	.052	.050	.049
Meal, corn, New YorkR Milk, fresh, ChicagoW	Lb. Qt.	.035 .040	.036 .043	.035	.044 .045	.051 .045	.057 .054	.070 .047	.067 .051	.076 .051	.082 .074
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered, Chicago	Qt.	.080	.080	.080	.090	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.129
Milk, fresh, bottled, deliv-	Qt.	.040	.040	.038	.050	.051	.049	.050	.060	.060	.072
ered, New YorkR Milk,fresh,San Francisco W	Qt. Qt.	.090 .039	.090 .039	.090 .038	.098 .038	.038	.109 .038	.043	.125 .043	.124 .058	.059
Milk, fresh, bottled, deliv- vered, San Francisco. R	Qt.	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.121	.121
Potatoes, white, good to choice, Chicago W	Bu.	.605	.480	.615	1.200	1.750	2.700	2.625	1.600	1.250	1.135
Potatoes, ChicagoR Poultry, dressed fowls, New	Bu.	1.020	.775	.796	1.640	2.370	3.455	2.975	2.012	1.623	1.184
York	Lb.	.185	.195	.220	.230	.220	.265	.248	.240	.258	.285
York	Lb.	.218	.223	.220	.259	.261	.293	.287	.288	.316	.323
Orleans	Lb.	.051	.048	.043	.043	.048	.049	.071	.072	.070	.077
OrleansR	Lb.			.070	.073	.074	.088	.101	.103	.101	.100
Vork	Lb.	.042	.059	.048	.070	.066	.081	.074	.082	.082	.082
Sugar, granulated, New YorkR	Lb.	.049	.066	.054	.074	.074	.087	.084	.090	.092	.097

"A comparison of wholesale and retail price fluctuations, expressed as percentages of the price in October, 1913, is contained in the table that follows. It will be seen from this table that the wholesale prices of practically all articles in October, 1917, had increased to a larger extent than had retail prices. This is particularly noticeable in the case of bacon, flour, ham, lamb, lard, meal, milk, and potatoes. Of the 22 articles included in this table, only 1, granulated sugar, showed a larger per cent of increase in the retail than in the wholesale price. In nearly all instances retail prices were relatively lower in the other months shown in the table than were wholesale prices.

RELATIVE PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES, IN OCTOBER, 1914, 1915, AND 1916, AND IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1917, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1913.

[The initials W=wholesale; R=retail.]

		Oc	tober.				19	17		_
Article and city.	1913	1914	1915	1916	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Bacon, short clear sides, Chicago	100 100	106 102	88 96	126 101	122 97	169 121	191 134	202 131	212 146	247 145
Beef: Fresh, carcass, Chicago W Round steak, Chicago R Fresh sides, New York W	100 100 100	111 110 104	106 118 98	106 109 100	106 105 102	123 119 133	125 123 125	129 126 131	146 130 142	146 126 141
Rih roast, bone in, New York Rutter, creamery, extra, Chicago Rutter, creamery, extra, Chicago Rutter, creamery, extra, New York Rutter, creamery, extra, New York Rutter, creamery, extra, New York Rutter, creamery, extra	100 100 100 100	103 102 96 101	95 92 94	107 119 111 114	110 128 124 128	125 152 137 146	129 129 122 128	132 136 127 132	138 147 137 144	138 150 138 144
Butter, creamery, extra, New York R Butter, creamery, extra, San Fran- cisco	100	99	90 81	109	123 106	137	121	125	135	137
Butter, creamery, extra, San Francisco	100 100 100	95 86 90	86 99 102	101 121 115	106 190 158	113 120 113	114 122 122	126 127 129	133 151 140	136 145 141
Eggs, fresh, firsts, New York	100 100	86 88	103 95	119 108	174 139	114 89	121 100	131 114	142 124	138 131
cisco. W Eggs, strictly fresh, San Francisco. R Flour, winter patents. Kansas City. W Flour, Aristos, Kansas City. R	100 100 100 100	96 95 125 111	110 96 124 124	124 99 185 164	109 85 220 180	80 66 281 232	91 70 274 232	106 84 317 243	123 95 263 225	124 108 258 221
Flour, standard patents, Minneap- olis	100 100	129 125	125 114	199 179	212 193	248 236	270 240	297 256	255 218	237 214
Flour, fancy patents, St. Louis. W Flour, Gold Medal, St. Louis. R Ham, smoked, Chicago W Ham, smoked, sliced, Chicago R	100 100 100 100	122 119 105 108	128 111 99 103	183 156 118 112	209 171 115 104	274 207 148 119	274 213 148 129	310 239 142 127	260 221 160	271 211 173
Lamb, dressed, round, Chicago W Lamb, leg of, yearling, Chicago R Lard, prime, contract, New York W	100 100 100	100 103 95	115 103 93	126 113 142	148 117 149	163 133 201	193 145 188	170 145 211	137 207 162 224	137 200 159 230
Lard, pure, tub, New York R Meal, corn, fine, yellow, New York W Meal, corn, New York R Milk, fresh, Chicago W	100 100 100 100	98 119 103 108	92 106 100 98	120 131 126 113	131 169 146 113	161 194 163 135	168 250 200	169 325 191	180 313 217	192 306 234
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered, Chicago R Milk, fresh, New York W	100 100 100	100 100	100 95	113 125	125 128	125 123	118 125 125	128 125 150	128 125 150	185 161 180
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered, New York	100 100	100 100	100 97	109 97	111 97	121 97	127 110	139 110	138 149	153 151
Francisco	100 100 100	100 79 76	100 102 78	100 198 161	100 289 232	100 446 339	100 434 292	100 264 197	121 207 159	121 188 116
Poultry, dressed fowls, New York W Poultry, hens, dressed, New York R Sugar, granulated, New York W Sugar, granulated, New York R	100 100 100 100	105 102 140 135	119 101 114 110	124 119 167 151	119 120 157 151	143 134 193	134 132 · 176	130 132 195	139 145 195	154 148 195
ougai, gianulated, New Polk	100	100	110	131	131	178	171	184	188	198

9.—PRICE OF BREAD IN SELECTED CITIES, 1913-1917.

The prices given below are the computed prices of a loaf scaled at 16 ounces—that is, 16 ounces of dough—based on reports secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the actual scaling weights of the 5-cent loaf sold. While it would be highly desirable to present the price of the loaf as actually purchased by the consumer, the complications involved in the relation of the scaled weight to the weight of the bread when it passes over the retailer's counter were found to be such that it was impossible to do so. The loss of weight in baking varies with the formula, with the style of loaf, and with the temperature of the oven. Furthermore, the weight, of course, varies with the time intervening between the removal of the loaf from the oven and its delivery to the consumer, the loss by evaporation also being partly determined by the conditions under which the bread is kept and by the state of the atmosphere.

The customary loss in baking is variously estimated by bakers, but it may be said that a loaf weighing 16 ounces before baking will, when baked and cooled, weigh about 14½ ounces.

It must be borne clearly in mind that the price of bread varies with the kind of bread and the quality of materials used in its composition.

No fancy, special, graham, rye, or restaurant breads are included in these prices.

The following table shows the price of a loaf of bread weighing 16 ounces before baking in 16 important industrial cities of the United States, on August 15 of each year, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, and October 15, 1917.

PRICE OF A LOAF OF BREAD WEIGHING 16 OUNCES BEFORE BAKING ON THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1913 TO 1916, AND OCTOBER 15, 1917.

	Price of loaf on							
City.	August 15, 1913.	August 15, 1914.	August 15, 1915.	August 15, 1916.	October 15, 1917.			
Atlanta, Ga	\$0.056	\$0.054	\$0.061	\$0.063	\$0.091			
Baltimore, Md	.050 .047	.050	.057	.056 .057	.082			
Birmingham, Ala		.053	.054	.058	.094			
Cincinnati, Ohio	.043	.044	.052	.051	.081			
Cleveland, Ohio	.050	.051	.054	.056	.089			
Dallas, Tex	.051	.050	.060	.060	.088			
Denver, Colo		. 048	.055	.057	.089			
Minneapolis, Minn	.050	.050	.058	. 057	.092			
New Haven, Conn	.053	. 053	. 056	. 057	.089			
New Orleans, La		.041	.049	.048	.077			
New York, N. Y		.059	.060	. 059	.088			
Portland, Ore		.049	. 055	.054	.086			
St. Louis, Mo		.050	.062	.057	.093			
San Francisco, Cal		.054	.057	.056	.083			
Washington, D. C	.052	.051	.056	.059	.090			

10.—RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, 1907-1917.

Reports as to retail coal prices are received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from approximately 250 coal dealers in the same 44 cities from which reports are received as to retail prices of food.

The table given herewith shows the relative prices of Pennsylvania anthracite stove and chestnut coal and of bituminous coal on January 15th, for the years of 1907-1917, inclusive.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL EACH YEAR, 1907-1917, INCLUSIVE, AND ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, OF EACH YEAR OF THE SAME PERIOD.

[Average price for $1915 \approx 100$.]

Month and Year.	Pennsylvania white ash, stove.	Pennsylvania white ash, chestnut.	Bituminous
January, 1907. January, 1908. January, 1909. January, 1910. January, 1911. January, 1912. January, 1913. January, 1914. January, 1915. January, 1916. January, 1916. January, 1917.	95 95 95 95 96 104 100 101	92 94 94 94 94 96 103 100 101 103	102 103 99 100 103 100 105 106 102 101 138

11.—PRICE OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS, 1915-1917.

The following table shows the returns made by gas companies to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by cities, during the period, 1915-1917.

PRICE OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, BY COMPANIES AND CITIES, 1915-1917.

	Price per 1,000 cubic feet.				
City and company.	October 15, 1915.	April 15, 1916.	April 15, 1917.		
Atlanta, Ga Baltimore, Md Birmingham, Ala Boston, Mass.: Company A Company B Company C Bridgeport, Conn Buffalo, N. Y Butte, Mont Charleston, S. C Chicago, Ill Cleveland, Ohio Denver, Colo Detroit, Mich El Paso, Tex Fall River, Mass Indianapolis, Ind Jacksonville, Fla Manchester, N. H Membhis, Tenn	.95 .80 .80 .80 1.50 1.10 .80 .80 .80 .75 1.30 .80 .55	\$1.00 .75 .95 .80 .80 1.00 1.50 1.10 .80 .80 .80 .75 1.30 .80 .55 1.15	\$1.00 .75 .95 .80 .80 .80 1.00 1.00 .80 .80 .80 .80 .80 .80 .55 1.15		

PRICE OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, BY COMPANIES AND CITIES, 1915-1917—Continued.

	Price	per 1,000 cubic feet.		
City and company.	October 15, 1915.	April 15, 1916.	April 15, 1917.	
Milwaukee, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn. Newark, N. J New Haven, Conn. New Orleans, La.	\$0.75 .80 .90 .90 1.00	\$0.75 .77 .90 .90 1.00	\$0.75 .77 .90 .90	
New York, N. Y.: Company A. Company B. Company D. Company E. Company F.	.80 .80	.80 .80 .95 .80	.80 .80 2.95 .80	
Company G. Company H. Company 1. Company J. Omaha, Nebr. Philadelphia, Pa	.80	.80 .80 .80 .80 1.00	.80 .80 .80 .80 1.00 1.00	
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Company A		1.00	1.00	
Company B. Portland, Ore. Providence, R. 1. Richmond, Va. Rochester, N. Y.	.90	1.00 .95 .85 .80	1.00 .95 .85 .80	
St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Salt Lake City, Utah. San Francisco, Cal. Scranton, Pa.:	.80 .90 % 1.90 .85	.80 .85 1,90 .85	.75 .85 1.90 .85	
Company A. Company B. Seattle, Wash. Springfield, III.	.95 1.20 1.00 1.00	.95 1.20 1.00 1.00	.95 1.20 1.00 1.00	
Washington, D. C.: Company A Company B	.85 1.00	.85 1.00	.75 .85	

NATURAL GAS.

D M I N N	00 20	00.20	00.10
Buffalo, N. Y	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30
Cincinnati, Ohio	.30	.30	.35
Cleveland, Ohio	.30	.30	.30
Cleveland, Ohio			.30
Dallas, Tex	.45	.45	.45
Dallas, Tex	. 27	.27	.30
Little Rock, Ark	.40	.40	.40
Los Angeles, Cal.:	•		-
Company B.	. 645	.645	.645
Louisville. Ky.	.648	.648	.648
Pittsburgh, Pa.:	.010	, , , ,	
Company C	271	.271	271
Company C	.271	30	. 27 1
Company D		271	.271
Company E			
Company G	.27	.271	. 27 1
Company H	. 27 1	.271	. 27 1

¹ Rate entered is for first 2,000 cubic feet; next 20,000 cubic feet, 80 cents; all over 22,000 cubic feet, 70 cents.

² Rate being contested.

MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS MIXED.

	Price per 1,000 cubic feet.			
City and company.	October 15, 1915.	April 15, 1916.	April 15, 1917.	
Los Angeles, Cal.: Company A Company C	\$0.68 .68	\$0.68 .68	\$0.68	

12.—RELATIVE COST OF FOOD IN THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

The following table, which was prepared by Professor Ogburn, of the University of Washington, is of interest and value in showing comparative prices of foodstuffs in the principal American cities. It is based on prices contained in a Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (Whole Number 156).

RELATIVE COST OF FOOD IN LEADING CITIES. [Portland, Oregon = 100].

Minneapolis	92.7	Manchester	105.7
St Paul	94.8	Schenectady	106.
Denver	96.2	Scranton	106.3
Milwankee	97.6	Washington	106.4
Cincinnati	97.8	Little Rock	106.6
Detroit	98.1	Pittsburgh	106.6
St. Louis	98.2	San Francisco	106 6
Buffalo	98.8	New York	106.7
Portland	100.	Philadelphia	107.5
Baltimore	100.2	Dallas	107.6
Chicago	101.3	Boston	108.4
Salt Lake City	101.9	Charleston	108.6
Omaha	102.3	Louisville	109.
Kansas City	102.4	Los Angeles	110.3
Richmond	102.5	Fall River	110.3
Memphis	102.7	New Haven	110.8
Seattle	102.8	Providence	112.5
Springfield	103.5	Jacksonville	113.
Indianapolis	103.6	Newark	114.1
Cleveland	104.4	Birmingham	115.1
Atlanta	104.4		
New Orleans	104.6		

13.—RETAIL PRICES IN 24 CITIES. PREPARED FOR COMMITTEE ON HEALTH OF CITY COUNCIL OF CITY OF CHICAGO, BY FREDERICK REX, MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIAN.

This pamphlet contains retail prices of 20 principal articles of food as of November 1, 1916, in 24 cities of the United States. For purposes of comparison the following table is of interest.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF THE 20 ARTICLES OF FOOD IN EACH OF THE 24 CITIES.

	retail price.
New Haven, Conn	\$0.45
Los Angeles, Cal	. 42
Philadelphia, Pa	. 41
Toledo, Ohio	. 40
Baltimore, Md	.40
Pittsburgh, Pa	.40
Milwankee, Wis	.38
San Francisco, Cal	.38
Minneapolis, Minn	. 38
Rochester, N. V	.38
New York City.	.37
	New Haven, Conn Los Angeles, Cal Philadelphia, Pa Toledo, Ohio Baltimore, Md Pittsburgh, Pa Birmingham, Ala Chicago, Ill Milwankee, Wis San Francisco, Cal Minneapolis, Minn Rochester, Ny New York City Jersey City Providence, Rhode Island Atlanta, Ga Cleveland, Ohio Newark, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Cincinnati, Ohio Indianapolis, Ind Oakland, Cal Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Indianapolis, Ind Oakland, Cal Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Kansas City, Mo

14.—REPORT OF THE RHODE ISLAND COMMISSION.

The Food Products Report of the Commission on Living Costs in Rhode Island, on January 29, 1917, published as part of its findings the following data as to the increase in retail prices in Rhode Island during the year ending November 1, 1916. (pp. 16-20).

FOOD PRICES.

"So many factors enter into the fixing of prices for food, such as grades, special sales, quality of containers, frequency of deliveries, and length of credit, that it is difficult to compare prices in one store with prices for the same commodities in another store upon any fixed date. It is even more difficult to accurately compare prices for a certain number of commodities from year to year, but it is believed that fair comparisons are obtainable when prices for a certain number of commodities are secured from more than a hundred stores upon a certain date, and the average of these prices be compared with average prices for the same commodities in the same stores upon the same date of the preceding year.

"The statistics presented in the following tables are based upon prices obtained as of November 1, 1916, in 110 representative stores in the State of Rhode Island, of which 32 were in Providence, 20 in the cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls, 10 in Woonsocket, 9 in Newport and 39 in other populous sections of the State.

"The average wholesale prices for table necessities show an average increase of 27.8 per cent, November 1, 1916, as compared with the average wholesale prices for the same necessities, November 1, 1915; while the average increase in retail prices for the same comparative period equals 23.4 per cent.

"It is noticeable that wholesale prices show increases averaging 4.4 per cent more than the average increase in retail prices.

"Increase of more than 50 per cent in both wholesale and retail prices are found in the following: Beans, 60 per cent; bread flour, 58.8 per cent by the barrel and 62.5 per cent by the bag; currants, 72.3 per cent; lard, compound, 56.3 per cent; lard, pure, 57.1 per cent; cabbage, 115.7 per cent; potatoes, 98.5 per cent; and yellow onions, 62.5 per cent.

"Only one article in the list of wholesale prices (fresh pork) shows a decrease in 1916 over 1915, and upon investigating the reason therefor it was found that an abnormal wholesale supply on hand November 1, 1916, compared with November 1, 1915, caused a temporary reduction in wholesale quotations.

"Rice is the only article of food which shows any reduction in retail prices, and that but an infinitesimal one.

"It should be noted that since November 1, 1916, sharp advances have taken place in a number of articles of food, noticeable among which are the advances which have caused almost prohibitive prices for flour and potatoes.

"Other than for pork products, the advance in meats, compared with many other articles of food, has been comparatively small. The reason is undoubtedly because meats have reached a point where the average family has curtailed its purchases in this direction and refuses to pay higher prices, the result being that meats are disposed of in the average retail store or market with a much less margin of profit, if any at all, than for any other articles of food.

"In connection with the investigation of retail prices for 1916, a number of facts have been ascertained which it is believed are so important in connection with the tabulation of average prices that they should be made a matter of record.

"The five-cent loaf of bread, 16 ounces to the loaf, has been almost entirely superseded by the six-cent loaf of 13 ounces; although a few large stores operating their own bakeries at the time of this investigation were selling a 16-ounce loaf of bread for five cents.

"Domestic or near-by eggs may be classed as an article of food, prices for which are fixed in accordance with season and proximity to markets. In suburban or country stores the price for eggs is generally five cents per dozen cheaper than in the cities of the state, and variations in city prices are apt to be the result of mixing selected fresh Western eggs with domestic eggs, thereby reducing the average cost to the dealer.

"Prices for fresh meats are so affected by quality or grade, and style of trimming, that the variations between high and low prices for lamb and mutton chops, roasts, and steaks of all kinds produce prices which as presented seem abnormally low.

"Such low prices as help to make up the average for the 110 stores visited are not necessarily economical ones, as the waste and quality which accompanies such prices are apt to deduct from their real worth.

"Prices for coffee and tea are so dependent upon quality and brand that comparative prices for the same are rather misleading. Retail prices for coffee range from 17 to 40 cents and for so-called Formosa tea from 22 cents to \$1.00 per pound.

"Imported macaroni and spaghetti have been almost entirely superseded by the domestic article during the past two years, so much so, in fact, that but few stores can be found which are carrying the imported product.

"The sharp advances in prices for cabbage, potatoes and onions are due to short crops caused by unseasonable weather, although there is no reason for believing that even under normal conditions these articles of food would not have risen in proportion to the rise in other table necessaries during the past year.

"Other than for reductions in prices which always come in certain seasons of the year, there is little hope of any general reduction in the cost of food until exports are reduced for one reason or another."

Table I.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES, 45 ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, SHOWING COMPARATIVE PRICES FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1915 AND 1916.

Food.	Average	prices.	Percent of	
	November 1, 1915.	November 1, 1916.	Increase for 1916.	
Beans, pea, York State, per bu	\$4.125 .296	\$7.292 .371	76.8 25.4	
Cheese, creamery, per lb	.193 .238	.229 .238	18.6 00.0	
Eggs, domestic, per doz Eggs, fresh, Western, per doz. Eggs, storage, per doz.	.487 .382 .261	.592 .427 .321	21.6 11.8 23.0	
Fish, cod, cured, boneless, per lb Flour, rye, per bbl. (196 lbs.). Flour, wheat, bread, per bbl. Flour, wheat, pastry, per bbl. Fruit, currants, per lb Fruit, runes, Calif., per lb. Fruit, raisins, seeded, per lb.	6.15 6.064 5.48 .124 .098	.161 8.37 10.114 8.82 .208 .106 .119	15.8 36.1 66.8 60.9 67.7 8.2 20.2	
Lard, compound, per lb Lard, pure, per lb Macaroni, domestic, per lb Meal, corn, per lb Meal, corn, per lb Meal, oat, per lb Meat, bacon, per lb Meat, fowl, Mative, per lb Meat, fowl, Western, per lb Meat, hams, whole, per lb Meat, hams, whole, per lb Meat, mutton, whole, per lb Meat, mutton, whole, per lb Meat, pork, fresh, per lb Meat, pork, salt, per lb Meat, beef, sides, per lb Meat, beef, sides, per lb Meat, beef, sides, per lb Meat, beef, standing ribs, per lb Meat, beef, elgs, per lb Meat, beef, elgs, per lb Meat, beef, chucks, per lb Meat, beef, plates, per lb Meat, beef, plates, per lb Meat, tripe, per lb Meat, tripe, per lb Meat, tripe, per lb Moalssess, New Orleans, per gal	. 115 .079 .0195 .031 .179 .188 .176 .159 .154 .13 .182 .117 .114 .153 .134 .12 .117 .086	.158 .184 .088 .0305 .037 .207 .231 .222 .198 .162 .152 .157 .158 .123 .17 .147 .124 .091 .203 .055 .432	50.5 60.0 11.4 56.4 1.9 10.1 22.9 26.1 24.5 5.2 16.9 *—8.2 35.0 7.9 11.1 9.7 3.3 6.0 19.6 10.0	
Oil, Olive, imported, per gal	2.166	2.475	14.3	
Rice, Carolina, per lb	.012 .079	.066 .014 .088 .078	00.0 16.7 11.4 39.3	
Tea, Formosa, per lb	.335	.343	2.4	
Vegetables, cabbage, per lb. Vegetables, potatoes, per bu. Vegetables, onions, y&llow, per bu.	.86	.025 1.74 1.781	150.0 102.3 59.6	

^{*}Decrease.

Table II.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, 59 ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 110 RHODE ISLAND STORES, SHOWING COMPARATIVE PRICES FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1915 AND 1916.

	Averag	Average prices.			
Food.	November 1, 1915.	November 1, 1916.	Percent of Increase or decrease		
Beans, pea, York State, per qt	\$ 15 13.5 oz.	\$ 24 12.53 oz.	60.00 7.2		
Bread, no. oz. per 6c loaf		12.10			
Butter, creamery, tub, per lb	\$.333	\$.432	29.73		
Cheese, creamery, per lb		279 306	25.67 1.01		
Coffee. per lb		639	10.17		
Eggs, fresh, Western, per doz.	.40	473	18.25		
Eggs, storage, per doz	.31	374	20.64		
Fish, cod, cured, boneless, per lb	.168	.19	13.10		
Flour, rye, per lb		.051	18.60		
Flour, wheat bread, per bbl	7.20	11.435	58.82		
Flour, wheat bread, per bag	.879	1.429 9.996	62.57 58.51		
Flour, wheat pastry, per bag	6.30	1.262	64.77		
Fruit, currants, per lb.		212	72.35		
Fruit, prunes, Calif., per lb.		139	3.73		
Fruit, raisins, seeded, per lh	.121	.138	14.05		
Lard, compound, per lb	.11	.172	56.36		
Lard, pure, per lb		. 209	57.14		
Macaroni, domestic, per lb		.148	13.85		
Meal, corn, per lb	.036	.043	19.44 46.66		
Meat, bacon, sliced, per lb.	.223	.256	14.79		
Meat, corned beef, brisket, per lb	. 195	205	5.12		
Meat, corned beef, other, per lb	. 153	. 162	5.88		
Meat, fowl, native, per lb		. 285	14.91		
Meat, fowl, Western, per lb	. 225	. 266	18.22		
Meat, ham, whole, smoked, per lb	. 189 . 158	. 239	26.45 7.59		
Meat, lamb, legs, per lb	.205	.254	23.90		
Meat, lamb, chops, rib, per lb		.342	8.23		
Meat, lamb, chops, loin, per lb.	. 365	373	2.19		
Meat, mutton, forequarters, per lb	.117	.123	5.13		
Meat, mutton, legs, per lb	. 197	. 203	3.05		
Meat, mutton chops, rib, per lb	.225	. 246	9.33		
Meat, pork, fresh, per lb	. 277	.303	9.38 14.77		
Meat, pork, salt, per lb		197	27.09		
Meat, beef, rib roast, per lh		242	5.67		
Meat, beef, sirloin, roast, per lb	. 318	. 332	4.40		
Meat, sausage, per lb	. 213	. 251	17.84		
Meat, steak, hamburg, per lb.	. 216	.222	2.77		
Meat, steak, porterhouse, per lb	. 405	.418	3.21		
Meat, steak, sirloin, per lb.	. 378	. 383	1.33 4.29		
Meat, steak, top round, per lb	.316	.328	3.80		
Meat, steak, whole round, per lb.	. 285	. 299	4.91		
Meat, tripe, per lb	. 104	.114	9.62		
Molasses, New Orleans, per gal.	. 588	.614	4.42		
Oil, olive, imported, per qt	. 855	.924	8.07		
Rice, Carolina, whole, per lb		.094	*10		
Spaghetti, domestic, per lb	. 015 . 131	.015	.00		
Sugar, granulated, lbs. for \$1	15,5 lbs.	12.07 lbs.	12.21 22.14		
Vegetables, cabbage, per lb	\$.019	\$.041	115.79		
Vegetables, potatoes, per bu	1.00	1.985	98.5		
Vegetables, onions, yellow, per pk.	.35	.569	62.57		

^{*}Decrease.

CHAPTER II

WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. AVERAGE AND RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF 24 COMMODITIES.

The following table which has been compiled from the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows by years, for the period 1890-1917, the average and relative wholesale prices of 17 foodstuffs, together with lumber, timber, raw cotton, wool, pig and bur iron, and anthracite and bituminous coal.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES 1890-1917.

Year.	choice liv	Beeves, good to hoice live weight, 100 pounds		Hogs, fair to good live weight, 100 pounds		Bacon, clear, pound		gar cured, und.
	Average	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1890-1899 1890 1891 1892	\$4.7347 4.1375 5.0976 4.4995	100.0 87.4 107.7 95.0			\$0 0675 .0603 .0699 .0787	100.0 89.3 103.6 116.6	\$0.0984 .0995 .0982 .1076	100.0 101.1 99.8 109.3
1894	4.8394 4.5245 4.9344 4.2712 4.7736 4.8846	95.6 104.2 90.2 100.8 103.2			.1048 .0751 .0650 .0494 .0541	155.3 111.3 96.3 73.2 80.1 88.3	.1249 .1019 .0947 .0943 .0894	126.9 103.5 96.2 95.8 90.9 82.0
1899	5.3851 5.3938 5.5901 6.5572 5.0615	113.7 113.9 118.1 138.5 106.9			.0583 .0752 .0891 .1073 .0959	86.4 111.4 132.0 159.0 142.1	.0923 .1025 .1075 .1211 .1271	93.8 104.2 109.2 123.1 129.2
1904 1905 1906 1907	5.1923 5.2192 5.3572 5.8120 5.9976	109.7 110.2 113.1 122.8 126.7			.0775 .0800 .0942 .0954 .0901	114.8 118.5 139.6 141.3 133.5	.1072 .1046 .1235 .1303 .1125	108.9 106.3 125.5 132.4 114.3
1909	6.4529 7.0173 6.7272 8.4024 8.5072	136.3 148.2 142.1 177.5 179.7			.1173 .1332 .0949 .1107 .1274	173.8 197.3 140.6 164.0 188.7	.1310 .1644 .1398 .1429 .1662	133,1 167,1 142,1 145,2 168,9
1914 1915 1916 1917	9.0387 8.7015 9.573 11.177	190.9 183.8 202.2 236.1	\$8.371 7.159 9.508 12.584		.1323 .1155 .149 .179	195.9 171.1 220.7 265.2	.1670 .1531 .185 .212	169.7 155.6 188.0 215.4

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890-1917—Continued.

Year.	Pork, sal		Lard, 1	oound.	Eggs, New			sh, quart, York.
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1890-1899	\$11.6332	100.0	\$0.0654	100.0	\$0.1963	100.0	\$0.0255	100.0
1890	12.1502	104.0	.0633	96.8	.1945	99.1	.0263	103.1
1891	11.3029	97.2	.0660	100.9	.2160	110.0	.0267	104.7
1892	11.5252	99.1	.0771	117.9	.2167	110.4	.0268	105.1
1893	18.3389	157.6	.1030	157.5	.2247	114.5	.0279	109.4
1894	14.1262	121.4	.0773	118.2	.1835	93.5	.0263	103.1
1895	11.8255	101.7	.0653	99.8	.2002	102.0	.0253	99.2
1896	8.9399	76.8	.0469	71.7	.1741	88.7	.0234	91.8
1897	8.9087	76.6	.0441	67.4	.1718	87.5	.0235	92.2
1898	9.8678	84.8	.0552	84.4	.1817	92.6	.0239	93.7
1899	9.3462	80.3	.0556	85.0	.1994	101.6	.0253	99.2
1900	12.5072	107.5	.0690	105.5	.1977	100.7	.0274	107.5
1901	15.6108	134.2	.0885	135.3	.2095	106.7	.0262	102.7
1902	17.9399	154.2	.1059	161.9	.2409	122.7	.0288	112.9
1903	16.6514	143.1	.0877	134.1	.2418	123.2	.0288	112.9
1904	14.0288	120.6	.0731	111.8	.2650	135.0	.0275	107.8
1905	14.4183	123.9	.0745	113.9	.2712	138.2	.0289	113.3
1906	17.5120	150.5	.0887	135.6	.2615	133.2	.0301	118.0
1907	17.5684	151.0	.0920	140.7	.2771	141.2	.0335	131.4
1908	15.9736	137.3	.0908	138.8	.2788	142.0	.0329	129.0
1909	21.3438	183.5	.1169	178.7	.3146	160.3	.0338	132.5
	23.7380	204.1	.1253	191.6	.3258	166.0	.0368	144.3
	19.1587	164.7	.0908	138.8	.2977	151.7	.0336	131.8
	19.2854	165.8	.1049	160.4	.3315	168.9	.0368	144.3
	22.4712	193.2	.1101	168.3	.3268	166.5	.0353	138.4
1914	18.3173	195.5	.1037	158.5	.2656	135.3	.0351	137.6
1915		157.5	.0940	143.7	.2569	130.9	.0355	139.2
1916		230.1	.135	206.4	.293	149.3	.039	148.3
1917		289.2	.173	264.5	.399	203.3	.050	190.1

Year.	Sugar, gra			es, white, shel.		, Navy, shel.		thracite, ong ton.
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1890-1899 1890 1891 1892	\$0.0473 .0617 .0471 .0435 .0484	100.0 130.5 99.7 92.1 102.3	\$0.4991 .5956 .7730 .4546 .6714	100.0 119.3 154.9 91.1 134.5	\$1.6699 2.0292 2.2531 1.8698 1.9906	100.0 121.5 134.9 112.0 119.2	\$3.7949 3.7108 3.8542 4.1532 4.1931	100.0 97.8 101.6 109.4 110.5
1894 1895 1896 1897 1898	.0411 .0416 .0453 .0450 .0497	87.0 87.9 95.9 95.1 105.2	.6128 .4326 .1965 .3279 .5094	122.8 86.7 39.4 65.7 102.1	1.8469 1.7896 1.1740 1.0448 1.2479	110.6 107.2 70.3 62.6 74.7	3.6003 3.1264 3.7942 4.0146 3.7978	94.9 82.4 100.0 105.8 100.1
1899	.0492 .0533 .0505 .0446	104.2 112.8 106.8 94.2 98.2	.4172 .3736 .5642 .5958 .5249	83.6 74.9 113.0 119.4 105.2	1.4531 2.0969 2.1927 1.9198 2.2625	87.0 125.6 131.3 115.0 135.5	3.7047 3.9451 4.3224 4.4627 4.8245	97.6 104.0 113.9 117.6 127.1
1904 1905 1906 1907	.0477 .0526 .0452 .0465 .0494	101.0 111.2 95.5 98.4 104.5	.7301 .4026 .5476 .4912 .7119	146.3 80.7 109.7 98.4 142.6	2.0104 2.1500 1.9000 1.7771 2.3198	120.4 128.8 113.8 106.4 138.9	4.8246 4.8226 4.8615 4.8215 4.8226	127.1 127.1 128.1 127.1 127.1
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913	.0476 .0496 .0533 .0505 .0427	100.7 104.9 112.8 106.7 90.4	.6858 .4275 .7706 .9133 .5932	137.4 85.7 154.4 183.0 118.9	2.4500 2.3990 b2.2885 b4.6614 b3.9896	146.7 143.7 137.0 279.1 238.9	4.8196 4.8178 4.8063 5.0329 5.0613	127.0 127.0 126.7 132.6 133.4
1914 1915 1916 1917	.0471 .0556 .069 .069	99.7 117.5 145.9 145.9	2.1200 1.3041 1.111 2.180	424.8 261.3 222.6 436.8	b4.0333 b5.8125 b8.450 b11.517	241.5 348.1 506.0 689.7	5.0607 5.0446 5.454 5.682	133.4 132.9 143.7 149.7

b-For 100 pounds.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890-1917—Continued.

Year.	Lumber, white pine, clear, thousand feet.		Wheat, spring, Chicago, bushel.		Corn, I	bushel.	Wheat, flour, barrel.	
rear.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative
1890-1899		100.0	\$0.7510	100.0	\$0.3804	100.0		
1890	20.7500	112.4	. 8933	118.9	. 3950	103.8		
1891	19.9583	108.1	.9618	128.1	.5744	151.0		
1892	18.5000	100.2	.7876	104.9	.4500	118.3		
1893	18.5000	100.2	.6770	90.1	. 3964	104.2		
1894	18.5000	100.2	.5587	74.4	. 4326	113.7		
1895	16.9167	91.6	.6000	79.9	.3955	104.0		
1896	16.4167	88.9	.6413	85.4	. 2580	67.8		
1897	16.4375	89.0	.7949	105.8	.2546	66.9		
1898	18.6250	100.9	.8849	117.8	.3144	82.6		
1899	20.0417	108.5	.7109	94.7	.3333	87.6		
1900	20.7083	112.2	. 7040	93.7	.3811	100.2		
1901	19.6667	106.5	.7187	95.7	. 4969	130.6		
1902	21.0000	113.7	.7414	98.7	.5968	156.9		
1903	21.0000	113.7	.7895	105.1	. 4606	121.1		
1904	21.4167	116.0	1.0390	138.3	.5046	132.6	Not obta	inable.
1905	24.9167	134.9	1.0104	134.5	. 5010	131.7	1	1
1906	29.3333	158.9	.7931	105.6	. 4632	121.8		
1907	30.50000	165.2	.9073	120.8	.5280	138.8	,	<i>.</i>
1908	30.5000	165.2	.9899	131.8	.6843	179.9		[.
1909	33.0417	178.9	1.1997	159.7	.6677	175.5		J
1910	30.8000	166.8	1.0973	146.1	. 5810	152.7		1
1911	30.5909	165.7	.9844	131.1	. 5900	155.1		
1912	33.1364	179.5	1.0490	139.7	. 6855	180.2		
1913	32.1364	174.0	, 9533	126.9	.6251	164.3		
1914	29.6250	160.4	1.0412	138.6	.6953	182.7	4.363	1
1915	28.1818	152.6	1.3443	179.0	.7295	191.8	5.860	1
1916	31.82	172.3	1	1	.825	216.9	6.364	1
d1917	1	1	1	1	1.310	344.4	8.833	

d-January-March, 1917.

Year.	Corn mea bar		Butter,	pound.	Cheese, New		Cotton, upland, middling (N.Y.), pound	
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1890-1899 1890 1891 1891 1892 1803 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	\$1.0169 1.0200 1.4579 1.1608 1.0833 1.0629 1.0613 .7854 .7633 .9273 .9908 1.1875 1.5250 1.2783 1.3333 1.3250 1.2625 1.3575 1.6146 1.4792	100.0 100.3 143.4 114.2 106.5 104.5 104.5 104.5 104.5 105.0 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.3 116.8 1150.0 125.7 131.1 130.3 124.2 133.5 158.4 145.5	\$0.2170 .2238 .2501 .2528 .2581 .2194 .2064 .1793 .1837 .2075 .2178 .2114 .2413 .2302 .2178 .2429 .2459 .2459 .2459 .2692 .2893 .2977 .2644	100.0 103.1 115.3 116.5 118.9 101.1 95.1 82.6 84.7 86.9 95.6 100.4 111.2 100.4 111.3 127.2 124.1 133.3 137.2	\$0.0987 .0958 .1011 .1058 .1076 .1060 .0929 .0908 .0968 .0822 .1075 .1128 .1011 .1126 .1217 .1019 .1212 .1313 .1414 .1485 .1572 .1401	100.0 97.1 102.4 107.2 109.0 107.4 94.1 92.0 98.1 83.3 108.9 114.3 102.4 114.1 123.3 103.2 122.8 133.0 143.3 138.9	\$0.0776 .1109 .0861 .0769 .0832 .0700 .0730 .0792 .0715 .0597 .0658 .0961 .0863 .0893 .1124 .1210 .0955 .1103 .1188 .1046 .1211	100.0 142.9 110.8 99.0 107.2 90.0 94.0 96.9 84.7 123.8 111.1 115.1 144.7 155.9 123.1 142.0 153.0 134.8 156.0
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 d1917	1.6521 1.4250 1.5708 1.7250 2.060 2.717	162.5 140.1 154.4 169.6 202.6 267.2	.2968 .3077 .2881 .2846 .327 .400	136.8 141.8 132.7 131.2 150.7 184.3	.1645 .1541 .1518 .1509 c.174 c.224	166.7 156.1 153.8 152.9 176.3 227.0	.1150 .1279 .1210 .1015 .145 .198	148.2 164.8 155.9 130.8 186.9 255.2

d-January-March, 1917. c-American-Chicago.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890-1917-Concluded.

Year.	Wool, Ohio fleece s pou	coured,	Pig Irot foundr		Bar Iro refined to	, long		tuminous, on.	
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	
1890-1899	\$0.4564 .6143 .5820 .5276 .4620	100.0 134.6 127.5 115.6 101.2	\$14.8042 18.4083 17.5208 15.7492 14.5167	100.0 124.3 118.4 106 4 98.1					
1894		77.6 71.9 69.8 87.6 105.3	12.6642 13.1033 12.9550 12.1008 11.6608	85.5 88.5 87.5 81.7 78.8					
1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	.4966 .5296 .4315 .4436 .4658	108.8 116.0 94.5 97.2 102.1	19.3633 19.9800 15.8683 22.1933 19.9158	130.8 135.0 107.2 149.9 134.5					
1904	.4869 .5348 .5125 .5158 .4899	106.7 117.2 112.3 113.0 107.3	15.5725 17.8850 20.9825 23.8950 17.7000	105.2 120.8 141.7 161.4 119.6					
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913	.5429 .4884 .4490 .4792 .4710	119.0 107.0 98.4 105.0 103.2	17.8058 17.3617 15.7125 16.5575 17.0675	120.3 117.3 106.1 111.8 115.3			\$2.200		
1914	.4398 .5714 .680 .957	96.4 125.2 149.0 209.7	12.8733 13.7408 a19.760 a36.892	100.9 107.7 133.5 249.2	\$35.840 38.976 73.248 97.731		2.200 2.200 2.675 4.833		

a-Basic pig iron.

d-January-March, 1917.

2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.⁴

PUBLICATION.

"An index number is published in connection with the reports on wholesale prices issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor at Washington. These reports are issued in bulletin form and appear annually.

HISTORY.

"The publication of this index number was begun in 1902. Prior to that time the Department of Labor, now the Bureau of Labor Statistics, had conducted an inquiry into the course of wholesale prices from 1890 to 1899, the results of which were published in March, 1900.1 The purpose of this inquiry was to continue, so far as practicable, the investigation made for the Senate Committee on Finance for the vears 1840 to 1891 under the direction of Roland P. Falkner, statistician to the committee.2 In the report of the Department of Labor alluded to, the index numbers appearing in the Senate Finance Committee's report were brought down to 1899, important changes with respect to the base period and the method of weighting being adopted. In 1902, however, when the material for the new report on wholesale prices was being assembled, it was found that many articles included in the report of the Senate Committee on Finance were either no longer manufactured or had ceased to be important factors in the market. On the other hand, a number of articles not shown in that report had become of such importance as to render necessary their inclusion in the new These facts necessitated the computation of a new series of index numbers based on the revised list of commodities. It was found. however, that prices of such commodities could be obtained for a period dating back to 1890, so that the new series of index numbers, as published in the 1902 report,³ covered the 12 years from 1890 to 1901, inclusive. This series has been continued in subsequent wholesale-price reports.

¹ Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 27.

² Report from the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation. March 3, 1893. 52d Congress, 2d session, Report No. 1394.

³ Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 39, March, 1902.

⁴ In July, 1915, the U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics published a Bulletin (Wholesale Price Series Number 3), entitled Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries. Extracts, descriptive of the methods of compiling the various index numbers, have been taken from this Bulletin and are reprinted in the following pages. The Index Numbers themselves have been brought up to date by additional research and investigation.

SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS.

"The commodities included in the reports have been selected, not only with regard to their representative character, but also with regard to their availability in the future in the continuation of the price record. Standard trade journals, reports of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, produce exchanges, and leading manufacturers or their selling agents are the usual sources from which the price quotations are obtained. It has been the aim to secure the quotations for the various commodities from their primary markets. At present about one-half of the quoted prices are those in the New York market. For grains, live stock, etc., Chicago prices are quoted; for fish, New York and Boston prices; for pig iron, Pittsburgh prices; for tar, Wilmington, N. C., prices; etc. The prices for textiles are those prevailing in the general distributing markets, such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia; and where no market is mentioned it should be understood that the prices are for the general market.¹

BASE PERIOD.

"In the compilation of the bureau's index numbers it was recognized that in reducing a series of actual prices to relative prices a base must first be chosen that represents, approximately at least, prices when business conditions are normal. This may be either a single quotation, the average price for one year, or the average for two or more years. If the price for a single year is chosen, it is essential that the year be a normal one, for if prices are high in the year chosen for the base any subsequent fall will be unduly magnified, while on the other hand, if prices are low any subsequent rise will be unduly magnified. For the reason that all commodities probably never present a normal condition as regards prices in any one year, it was decided that an average price for a number of years would better reflect average conditions and form a broader and more satisfactory base than would the price for any single year. The period chosen as this base was that from 1890 to 1899—a period of 10 years. In the cases of a few articles for which prices for the entire 10-year period could not be obtained, the average for such years prior to 1899 as were available was chosen as the base.

"The relative prices included in the series have been calculated in the usual manner and represent the percentage which each monthly or yearly price is of the average price for the base period 1890-1899. The average price of every article for the base period is represented by 100, and the relative prices for each month or year show the percentage of rise and fall, from month to month or from year to year, of the prices of each single commodity, of each group of commodities, and of all commodities in terms of the average prices in 1890-1899.

¹ Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 149, p. 27,

NUMBER AND CLASS OF COMMODITIES.

"In the record of prices from 1890 to 1913, 234 series of quotations have been presented for the entire period and an additional 38 for some portion of the period. The number of commodities included in the report for 1913 was 252, classified as follows: Farm products, 20 articles; food, etc., 54 articles; cloths and clothing, 63 articles; fuel and lighting, 13 articles; metals and implements, 38 articles; lumber and building materials, 28 articles; drugs and chemicals, 9 articles; house-furnishing goods, 14 articles; and miscellaneous, 13 articles. It was recognized by the bureau that, in the computation of an index number of this character, it is important that the greatest care be exercised in the choice of commodities, in order that a simple average of their relative prices shall show a general price level, and it has been the aim to select only important and representative articles in each group. The use of a large number of articles, carefully selected, minimizes the effect on the general price level of an unusual change in the price of any one article or of a few articles. *

The following table contains index numbers of wholesale prices, by years, from 1890 to 1917. The average price for the year 1916, is taken as the base or 100 in this table instead of the period 1890-1899.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO SEPTEMBER, 1917.

[1916=100.]

Year or month.	Farm prod- ucts.	Food, etc.	Cloths and cloth- ing.	Fuel and light- ing.	Metals and metal prod- nets	Lum- ber and build- ing mate- rials.	Drugs and chemi- cals.	House fur- nish- ing goods.	Miscel- lane- ous.	All com- modi- ties.
1890 1891	56 60 54	70 70 63	73 71 70	59 59 56	77 68 63	71 69 66	63 65 64	109 108 106	76 76 73	66 66 61
1893	55	69	70	56	57	67	63	106	75	63
1894	48	60	62	52	48	65	58	105	71	56
1895	49	58	61	59	52	64	62	99	68	57
1896	44	53	59	59	54	62	64	97	66	54
	48	56	60	52	48	61	62	90	67	54
	50	60	62	53	48	64	65	96	66	56
	50	59	65	61	73	70	67	95	68	60
1900	56	62	70	70	71	75	68	101	75	65
1901	59	63	65	68	66	72	69	112	74	64
1902	66	67	66	80	66	76	68	112	76	69
1903	62	64	70	92	65	79	67	111	78	69
	66	68	70	79	60	80	68	106	78	70
	53	68	72	75	66	84	67	99	78	69
	64	66	77	78	76	93	66	99	80	72
1907	70	70	82	81	81	96	67	99	84	76
	69	74	75	78	63	91	70	95	80	74
	79	78	78	76	62	96	71	96	90	79
	84	79	79	72	63	100	72	94	96	81
1911.	76	78	76	70	60	100	72	90	86	77
1912.	82	85	78	77	67	98	71	90	84	82
1913.	82	79	79	87	67	99	70	91	83	81
1914.	85	81	78	80	59	96	72	94	81	80
1915	86 100	100	78 100	75 100	100	100	100	100	100	81 100
1916.										
January	89	90	87	88	85	98	98	95	89	89
February	89	90	89	89	89	99	101	95	88	90
March	91	91	92	90	95	100	103	95	91	92
April	93	93	94	91	99	100	105	99	92	94
May.	95	94	96	90	102	101	107	99	95	96
June.	95	94	97	91	101	100	105	99	100	96
July.	96	96	99	91	98	98	100	101	101	97
August	103	101	100	92	98	99	92	101	103	100
September	107	106	103	96	100	99	92	101	105	103
October	111	111	108	111	102	100	95	104	110	108
November	118	119	114	130	108	103	99	104	112	116
December	116	115	122	141	125	105	100	104	113	118
1917.										
JanuaryFebruaryMarchApril	120	119	127	147	123	105	101	116	114	122
	123	127	127	154	128	107	103	117	115	126
	132	127	128	157	134	109	106	117	116	130
	147	144	132	154	140	113	109	137	120	139
MayJuneJulyAugust	160	151	136	162	146	116	115	137	122	147
	160	148	140	167	161	126	116	148	126	130
	162	142	145	168	173	130	130	150	130	151
	167	142	150	152	168	131	139	150	131	151

3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE ANNALIST.

PUBLICATION.

"The Annalist, a magazine of finance, commerce, and economics, published weekly in New York City, has compiled an index number based on the wholesale prices of 25 food commodities in the United States. These articles are so selected as to represent a theoretical family food budget.

HISTORY.

"The publication of this index number began with the first issue of the Annalist on January 20, 1913, and has been continued weekly since that date in connection with the exhibit of various other items of business activity appearing under the caption of 'Barometrics.'

SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS.

"The prices used in the computation of the index number are those prevailing in the New York and Chicago markets.

BASE PERIOD.

"The 10 years, 1890-1899, constitute the base period used in computing the index number.

PRICES: HOW SHOWN AND COMPUTED.

"During the period from May 19 to September 1, 1913, the Annalist published in each week's issue the mean price of each selected commodity during the preceding week, together with the relation of such price to the price for the base period, 1890-1899. The sum of these relative prices, divided by 25 (the number of commodities), constitutes the index number for the week. In all other issues of the Annalist up to date no exhibit of wholesale prices is made in connection with the presentation of the index number.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF COMMODITIES.

"As previously stated, 25 articles of food are included in the index. These are listed in the Annalist of May 19, 1913, and in subsequent numbers to September 1, of the same year, as follows:

Steers.
Hogs.
Sheep.
Beef, fresh.
Mutton, dressed.
Beef, salt.
Pork, salt.
Bacon.
Codfish, salt.
Lard.
Potatoes.
Beans.
Flour, rye.

Flour, wheat, spring.
Flour, wheat, winter.
Corn meal.
Rice.
Oats.
Apples, evaporated.
Prunes.
Butter, creamery.
Butter, dairy.
Cheese.
Coffee.

Sugar, granulated.

DESCRIPTION AND GROUPING OF COMMODITIES.

"The following description of the commodities included in the index number has been supplied by the publishers of the Annalist:

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Codfish (Georges), corn meal, rice, beans, evaporated apples, California prunes, extra creamery butter, New York State dairy butter, cheese (New York State, whole milk, held), No. 7 Rio coffee, fine granulated sugar, fresh beef, dressed mutton, salt beef, salt pork, wheat flour (winter straights and spring patents), Middle West lard, and rye flour.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Good to choice steers, hogs (250-300 pound packers and fair to select butcher's), sheep (good to choice wethers), bacon (short, clear sides), white potatoes, and cash oats (2 white, 3 white, and standards).

WEIGHTING.

"The index number is unweighted and is obtained by computing the simple arithmetic mean of the relative prices of the different commodities."

TABLE OF RESULTS.

The course of the index number by years from 1890 to 1917 is shown in the following statement.

INDEX NUMBERS, BY YEARS, 1890-1917.

[Base period, 1890-1899=100.]

Yearly.

Year.	Index number.	Year.	Index number.	Year.	lndex number.
1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898.	109.252 119.488 108.624 116.100 102.076 91.604 80.096 84.092 92.208	1899 1900 1901 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906	93.348 99.388 104.656 116.264 107.516 108.664 110.652 114.364 117.940	1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 (to Dec. 10)	125.756 133.952 137.172 131.068 143.254 139.980 146.069 148.055 175.720 260.285

4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF BRADSTREET'S.

PUBLICATION.

"This 'index' represents the record of wholesale prices of staple articles in the primary markets of the United States and is now published every month. Formerly it was issued only every quarter.

HISTORY.

"Bradstreet's index had its beginning in the issue of September 21, 1895, of the periodical of that name, which presented a table of comparative prices of 110 staple articles for each quarter from October 1, 1890, to July 1, 1895, under the heading, 'Five years' prices for 110 staple products.'

"The comparative prices continued to be presented on the first of each quarter until May 8, 1897, when in connection with 'A study of prices' an index number was published for the first time.

"The index as constructed was simply the sum obtained by adding the per pound prices of the different articles included. At first it was not expressed in dollars and cents, but as an abstract number. No attempt was made at weighting, nor was consumption taken into account, so that the result was 'not an absolute indication of the price movement based on the proportions in which each of the products and articles are used, but a fair indication of the tendency.' The author stated that only 97 articles were included in the index, but as actual prices were shown for 108 articles and only 10 articles were stated to be excluded it would appear that the index comprised 98 articles.

"In the issue of June 11, 1898, actual prices were shown for 107 articles, quotations for onions being dropped, and the index number was revised to exclude the price of quicksilver.

"In the issue of October 12, 1901, the first group indexes were shown and consisted of the sum of the per pound prices for all of the articles included in the group. The sum of the 13 groups was the index shown for all commodities. The general index was expressed in dollars and cents and continued to be stated this way until April 9, 1904, when it was restated in dollars, cents, and fractions thereof. This was not a revision of the index, but simply a change in the method of pointing off. The index numbers for the groups had been expressed in this way for some time before this date. The index now began with January 1, 1892, instead of October 1, 1890, as formerly, and was computed upon the basis of the revision of September, 1898, until December 16, 1905, when a general index 'revised to exclude some staples showing wide fluctua-

tions' in price was published. It is not stated in connection with these figures what articles were excluded or on how many commodities the revised index number was based. The exhibit as published contained the index number by quarters from January 1, 1892, to October 1, 1898, and by months from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1905, inclusive. No further revision of the index number appears to have been made.

SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS.

"The source of these quotations is not disclosed, but it is stated that they are from primary markets.

BASE PERIOD.

"No base period was selected in the compilation of the index number, the need of such being obviated by the method employed, which consists simply in adding together the prices per pound of the various selected articles at the date named.

PRICES: HOW SHOWN AND COMPUTED.

"Prices are published each month for a selected list of representative commodities. These prices are shown for the first day of the current month and, for purpose of comparison, the first day of several preceding months and the first day of the corresponding month in the preceding year. No range of quotations is shown in any case, and it is evident that a single price has been used, but whether either extreme or the mean was taken it is impossible to determine with the source of quotations unknown. No yearly average actual prices are published. * * * * *

NUMBER AND CLASS OF COMMODITIES.

"In the beginning 110 articles were shown in the comparative table of actual prices, but now only 106 are included, and of these only 96 are included in the index. Oranges, naphtha, onions, and aluminum were the articles dropped from the table of comparative prices, but the reason for their discontinuance is not given. Two of these, onions and aluminum, were never included in the compilation of the index. Two articles that at first were included in the index are no longer included—namely, quicksilver and rubber—but these are still shown in the table of actual prices. When these articles were dropped the index was recomputed from that date to the beginning, necessitating a new index figure for every previous date. The list of articles includes both raw and manufactured commodities that are of general consumption in the United States.

DESCRIPTION AND GROUPING OF COMMODITIES.

"The articles on which the index is based are divided into 13 general groups, as follows: Breadstuffs, live stock, provisions and groceries, fresh and dried fruits, hides and leather, raw and manufactured textiles, metals, coal and coke, mineral and vegetable oils, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous. Since October 12, 1901, an index has been computed usually for each of the different groups separately. The sum of the indexes for the 13 groups is the index for the whole number of articles. Index numbers for years are computed by averaging the 12 monthly totals. * * * * * * * * *

WEIGHTING.

"Apart from the basic plan of expressing in terms of dollars and cents the value of 1 pound avoirdupois of each commodity, there is no attempt at assigning varying degrees of importance to the different articles included in the index.

"For some years past a yearly index has been computed by averaging the 12 monthly indexes. The manner of presenting this imformation is shown by the following table, which is reproduced from Bradstreet's of January 6, 1917:

1916	11.8251	1903\$7.9364
1915		1902 7 . 8759
1914	8.9034	1901 7.5746
1913	9.2076	1900 7.8839
1912	9.1867	1899 7.2100
1911	8.7132	1898 6.5713
1910	8.9881	1897 6.1159
1909	8.5153	1896 5.9124
1908	8.0094	1895 6.4346
1907	8.9045	1894 6.6846
1906	8.4176	1893 7.5324
1905	8.0987	1892 7 . 7769
1904	7.9187	

Ten-year average, 1902-1911, inclusive, \$8.3377. Ten-year average, 1892-1901, inclusive, \$6.9696.

The index numbers computed from the wholesale prices of 96 articles on the first day of each month from January, 1903, to December, 1917, inclusive, are shown in the subjoined table.

BRADSTREET'S INDEX NUMBERS, JANUARY, 1903, TO DECEMBER, 1917, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Index number: First of each month.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		\$8.0824										
1904. 1905.	7.9885 8.0827	8.0805	8.0979	7.9690 7.9996	7.9700	7.9073		8.1111	8.2795	8.2298	8.2097	8.3014
1906. 1907.	8.3289 8.9172	8.2415 8.9953		8.2987 8.9640		8.9901	8.2835 9.0409	8.9304	8.8297	8.8506	8.7509 8.7468	
1908. 1909.	8.2949 8.2631	8.1289 8.3022	7.9862 8.2167	8.0650 8.3157	8.3016	8.3960		8.5039			8.0674 8.9635	9.1262
1910. 1911.	9.2310 8.8361	8.7662	8.6929	9.1996 8.5223	8.4586	8.5294	8.5935	8.6568	8.9519 8.8191	8.8065	8.8841 8.8922	8.7844 8.9824
1912. 1913.	8.9493 9.4935	9.4592	8.9019 9.4052	9.0978 9.2976		9.0721	9.1119 8.9521	9.0115	9.1006	9.1526		
1914. 1915.	8.8857 9.1431	8.8619 9.6621	8.8320 9.6197	8.7562 9.7753	9.7978	9.7428		9.9213		9.9774	10.3768	10.6473
1916. 1917.	10.9163 13.7277	11.1415 13.9427	11.3760 14.1360	11.7598 14.5769	11.7485 15.1203	11.6887 15.4680	11.5294 16.0680	16.3985	11.7803 16.6441	12.0399 16.9135	12.7992 17.1701	13.6805 17.8113

The following statement shows by groups of commodities the "Index Number" on the first day of January, November, and December, 1915 and 1916, and the first day of January, 1917.

	Jan. 1, 1915.	Nov. 1, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1916.
Breadstuffs	\$0.1193 .4170	\$0.1057 .4230	\$0.1089 .4085	\$0.1169 .4120
Provisions	2.4075	2.3312	2.3992	2.4051
Fruits	.1614	2520	.2545	.2537
Hides and leather	1.4600	1.5800	1.5925	1.5900
Textiles	2.1729	2.5273	2.6033	2 7074
Metals	. 5807	.6749	.7446	.8449
Coal and coke	.0065	.0071	.0071	.0083
Oils	. 3632	.3982	. 4256	. 4702
Naval stores		,0867	. 0962	,0946
Building materials	.0821	.0840	.0894	.0930
Chemicals and drugs	1.0379	1.6320	1.6469	1.6519
Miscellaneous	. 2610	.2747	.2706	.2683
Total	9.1431	10.3768	10.6473	10.9163

	Jan. 1, 1916.	Nov. 1, 1916.	Dec. 1, 1916.	Jan. 1, 1917.
Breadstuffs	\$0.1169	\$0.1632	\$0.1607	\$0.1648
Live stock	.4120	.4970	.5030	.5165
Provisions	2.4051	2.9491	3.0684	3.0826
Fruits	, 2537	. 3727	. 3447	. 3002
Hides and leather	1.5900	2.1650	2.5650	2.6250
Textiles	2.7074	3.4107	3.6236	3.6581
Metals	. 8449	.9248	1.0331	.9855
Coal and coke	.0083	.0124	.0125	.0137
Oils	. 4702	,5518	.5620	. 5978
Naval stores	.0946	.0843	.0917	.0956
Building material	. 0930	. 1045	.1163	.1165
Chemicals and drugs	1.6519	1.2116	1.2166	1.1941
Miscellaneous	. 2683	. 3521	. 3652	.3773
Total	10 9163	12.7992	13.6628	13.7277

5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF DUN.

PUBLICATION.

"An 'index' number based on the wholesale prices of a large number of representative commodities in general use in the United States is published by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., of New York City. The information appears monthly in Dun's Review, the weekly journal of finance and trade issued by the above-named company.

HISTORY.

"The publication of this index number was begun in 1901 and covered a period of time extending back to 1860. From 1901 to 1907 periodical presentation of the index in Dun's Review appears to have been made. With the issue of May 11, 1907, however, its publication was discontinued and apparently was not resumed until May 9, 1914. The issue of the latter date contained data for the first five months of the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, respectively, but no attempt was made in this number to supply figures for all of the period intervening since 1907. Data for other months of 1912, 1913, and 1914 are shown in subsequent issues; and in Dun's Review of January 9, 1915, a presentation is made of the index number on the first of each month for the entire period from 1907 to 1914, inclusive, thus furnishing a continuous series since the inception of the undertaking.

SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS.

"The price quotations on which the index number is based are those gathered by Dun & Co. in the principal markets of the country, New York and Chicago prices predominating.

BASE PERIOD.

"Under the method followed in the computation of the index number no base period is employed, the index in the case of each article and group being the actual amount in dollars and cents required to purchase a year's supply for a single individual at the date named.

PRICES: HOW SHOWN AND COMPUTED.

"With regard to the method of calculation, the following statement is reproduced from Dun's Review of May 9, 1914:

"'Ouotations of all the necessaries of life are taken and in each case the price is multiplied by the annual per capita consumption, which precludes any one commodity having more than its proper weight in the Thus, wide fluctuations in the price of an article little used do not materially affect the 'index,' but changes in the great staples have a large influence in advancing or depressing the total. * * * The per capita consumption used to multiply each of many hundreds of commodities does not change. There appears to be much confusion on this point, but it should be seen at a glance that there would be no accurate record of the course of prices if the ratio of consumption changed. It was possible, however, to obtain figures sufficiently accurate to give each commodity its proper importance in the compilation. This was done by taking averages for a period of years when business conditions were normal and every available trade record was utilized, in addition to official statistics of agriculture, foreign commerce, and census returns of manufactures.'

NUMBER AND CLASS OF COMMODITIES.

"The following excerpt from the same source shows what commodities are included:

"For convenience of comparison and economy of space the prices are grouped into seven classes: Breadstuffs include quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans, and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden products embrace eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese, etc.; other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, also tobacco, etc.; clothing covers the raw material of each industry, as well as quotations for woolen, cotton, silk, and rubber goods, also hides, leather and boots and shoes; metals include various quotations for pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as the minor metals, tin, lead, copper, etc., and coal and petroleum; miscellaneous includes many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers, and drugs.

"The precise number of articles included in the index is not stated; but in Dun's Review of January 9, 1915, it is said that 'about 200 products are taken.'

DESCRIPTION AND GROUPING OF COMMODITIES.

"As previously stated, the commodities are divided into seven groups: viz., breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, other foods, clothing, metals, and miscellaneous articles. No further description of the articles entering into the index is given." * * * * * * * * * * *

TABLE OF RESULTS.

The following statistics, showing the trend of wholesale prices from January 1, 1860, to December 1, 1917, have been compiled from Dun's Review.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES, JAN 1, 1860, TO DEC. 1, 1914.

Date.	Bread- stuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and garden prod- ucts.	Other foods.	Cloth- ing,	Metals.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
1860, Jan. 1	\$23.652	\$10.084	\$14.169	\$ 8.978	\$22.094	\$26.082	\$16.572	\$121.631
1864, Sept. 1	46.138	17.789	29.426	29.562	91.667	61.964	36.191	312.737
1870, Jan. 1	29.076	15.255	21.178	16.240	32.986	27.682	23.056	165.473
1875, Jan. 1	26.048	11.932	17.832	14.546	25.718	22.833	18.669	137.578
1880, Jan. 1	22.955	9.206	14.007	11.873	22.673	25.002	16.963	122.679
1885, Jan. 1	16.342	9.432	14.304	8.996	18.081	15.065	14.245	96.465
1888, Jan. 1	18.565	8.920	15.030	10.340	15.140	17.330	14.577	99.902
1889, Jan. 1	18.195	8.705	14.670	10.480	15.170	17.360	14.496	99.076
1890, Jan. 1	13.765	7.620	12.675	9.935	14.845	16.240	15.111	90.191
	19.725	7.810	16.270	10.215	14.135	15.875	14.217	98.247
	17.700	7.895	13.180	9.185	13.430	14.665	23.767	89.822
	15.750	9.315	15.290	9.595	13.900	15.985	14.320	94.155
	13.530	8.655	13.945	8.945	12.880	14.565	13.512	86.032
	14.311	8.359	12.196	8.607	11.886	12.026	13.607	80.992
	11.380	7.540	10.969	8.898	12.787	12.803	13.403	77.780
	11.729	7.327	10.456	8.170	12.407	13.014	12.399	75.502
1897, July 1 (low)	10.587	7.529	8.714	7.887	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455
1898, Jan. 1	13.511	7.336	12.371	8.312	14.654	11.572	12.184	79.940
1899, Jan. 1	13.816	7.520	11.458	9.096	14.150	11.843	12.540	80.423
1900, Jan. 1	13.254	7.258	13.702	9.200	17.484	18.085	16.312	95.295
1901, Jan. 1	14.486	8.407	15.556	9.504	16.024	15.810	15.881	95.668
1902, Jan. 1	20.002	9.670	15.248	8.952	15.547	15.375	16.793	101.587
1903, Jan. 1	17.104	9.522	14.613	9.418	15.938	17.185	16.576	100.356
1904, Jan. 1	17.102	8.138	15.287	9.653	17.316	15.887	16 759	100.142
1905, Jan. 1	18.278	7.950	13.948	10 699	16.319	16.188	16.936	100.318
	16.554	8.426	14.399	9 822	19.313	17.141	18.809	104.464
	16.079	9.350	14.965	9 760	19.637	18.087	19.386	107.264
	16.389	9.693	14.411	9 804	19.798	18.162	19.109	107.366
	17.478	9.673	15.727	9 767	20.000	18.135	19.133	109.913
	16.982	9.629	14.792	9 .817	19.997	17.372	19.305	107.895
	18.165	9.641	14.461	9 .824	20.098	17.524	19.242	108.955
	20.089	9.982	15.417	10 .100	20.252	17.689	20.125	113.654
July 1	20.306	10 196	14.767	10 013	20.355	17.688	20.335	113.660
	19.872	10.090	15.458	10 041	20.281	17.667	20.319	113.728
	22.483	10.150	15.019	10 180	20.529	17.626	20.086	116.073
	22.940	9.667	15.646	10 446	20.169	17.296	19.976	116.140
	21.987	9.229	15.840	9 629	19.933	17.179	19.836	113.633
	21.290	8.929	17.169	10 152	19.389	16.937	19.406	113.272
	22.254	8.146	17.380	10 236	18.849	17.232	19.185	113.282
	21.120	8.246	15.643	10 384	18.313	16.944	19.264	109.910
Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May 1 June 1	21.480	8.546	15.904	10.354	17.731	17.122	19.252	110.389
	22.032	9.221	14.369	10.501	17 200	17.176	18.229	108.728
	22.882	9.777	14.303	10.397	16 804	16.872	19.150	110.185
	23.163	9.620	13.114	10.314	16.919	16.659	18.198	107.987

¹ The issue of May 9, 1914, contains the statement that "Dun's index number does not propose to show the cost of living, because wholesale prices are taken and all luxuries omitted. Its economic value lies in showing the percentage of advance or decline from month to month."

WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES, JAN. 1, 1869, TO DEC. 1, 1914—Continued.

Date.	Bread- stuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and garden prod- ucts.	Other foods.	Cloth- ing.	Metals.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
1908, July 1	24.161 24.176 23.990 23.579 21.879 21.480	\$10.197 9.992 9.488 9.534 9.176 9.135 9.142 10.277	\$12.552 13.357 13.924 14.620 15.016 17.019 18.104 15.645	\$10.465 10.349 10.090 10.090 10.314 10.428 10.396 10.506	\$17.233 17.348 17.325 17.226 17.308 17.828 18.024 18.277	\$16.542 16.537 16.720 16.821 16.788 16.920 16.919 16.935	\$18.359 17.751 17.608 17.710 17.734 17.781 17.783 18.914	\$108.174 109.495 109.331 109.991 109.914 111.008 111.848 113.454
Mar. 1	24.129 25.696 26.781	8.860 9.247 9.022 9.498 9.955 9.617 9.540 9.450	15.212 16.142 15.705 16.053 15.268 15.767 16.014 16.265	10.417 10.680 10.620 10.650 10.628 10.810 10.740 10.975	18.893 18.633 19.078 19.587 20.062 20.924 21.061 21.528	16.652 16.388 16.353 16.453 16.426 16.615 16.948 17.200	21.419 21.635 21.789 22.003 20.828 20.582 20.656 21.362	115.420 116.864 118.263 121.025 119.021 118.020 116.961 118.301
Nov. 1	23.830 23.509 23.423	9.351 9.546 9.642 9.683 10.786 12.359 11.542 11.692	17.508 19.164 18.906 17.564 16.927 15.237 14.321 14.325	11.073 11.052 10.803 10.810 10.906 10.778 10.515 10.549	22.145 22.130 20.635 21.671 21.785 22.061 22.194 21.281	17.304 17.437 17.496 17.419 17.265 17.132 16.937 16.894	21.751 21.770 22.122 21.743 21.748 21.816 21.806 21.910	120.770 123.414 123.434 122.399 122.840 121.555 118.307 117.241
July 1	18.830 18.567 18.010	11.406 11.080 11.029 10.370 9.897 9.788 9.483 9.963	14.663 15.457 15.738 16.234 16.810 18.013 18.073 16.468	10.556 10.830 11.037 11.038 10.866 10.509 11.196 11.258	21.173 20.508 20.556 19.932 19.896 20.042 19.644 19.596	16.744 16.587 16.652 16.574 16.144 16.092 16.519 16.591	22.936 22.171 22.156 22.181 22.180 21.653 22.177 22.201	119.168 118.524 117.431 115.449 114.623 114.664 115.102 114.252
Mar. 1	21.283 21.695	10.146 9.742 9.363 9.638 9.414 9.900 10.080 9.612	14.588 13.634 14.759 14.701 17.473 19.248 18.001 16.501	11.018 11.078 11.283 10.981 11.384 11.604 12.055 12.339	19.789 19.355 20.021 18.845 19.324 18.778 18.509 18.638	16.742 16.718 16.694 16.617 16.583 16.526 16.502 16.307	22.243 22.225 22.166 22.083 22.669 22.024 22.040 22.067	112 . 288 110 . 928 114 . 259 113 . 373 118 . 130 119 . 775 119 . 332 119 . 292
Nov. 1 Dec. 1 1912, Jan. 1 Feb. 1 Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May 1 June 1	23.125 23.523 24.278 24.718 25.590	9.218 8.924 8.920 9.173 9.514 10.590 11.283 11.016	19.190 22.177 21.286 21.898 19.364 21.774 20.776 18.087	12.597 12.610 12.261 12.237 12.222 12.323 11.753 11.976	18.191 18.191 18.630 19.048 19.493 19.868 19.979 20.003	16.294 16.361 16.371 16.356 15.961 15.550 15.918 16.104	21 .616 21 .534 22 .437 22 .435 22 .255 22 .354 21 .640 21 .411	121.970 122.922 123.438 125.425 123.527 128.049 128.986 125.988
July 1	25.964 25.760 24.088 21.765 22.371 20.665	10.715 10.848 11.186 10.923 10.457 10.629 10.912 11.522	15.501 16.752 16.491 18.627 19.416 19.223 17.925 16.651	11.828 11.705 11.590 11.757 11.103 11.112 11.073 10.877	20.449 20.588 20.703 20.705 20.789 21.066 21.015 20.835	16.349 16.664 17.022 17.633 18.029 18.046 17.942 17.850	21.471 21.575 21.465 21.696 21.360 21.313 22.082 22.428	122.277 123.892 122.545 123.106 123.525 122.054 120.832 119.728
Mar. 1	19.966 20.673 21.277 21.192 21.632 22.975 22.586 22.610	13.047 13.478 13.183 12.963 13.090 13.080 12.786 13.053 12.211 12.059	16.142 15.319 15.112 16.525 13.039 14.916 16.604 17.934 19.978 20.454	10.732 10.165 10.120 10.250 10.213 10.267 10.571 10.700 11.068 11.010	21.143 20.938 20.807 20.705 20.534 20.250 20.507 20.947 21.074 20.815	17.379 16.924 16.753 16.760 16.512 16.528 16.742 16.758 16.758	22.422 22.427 21.676 21.570 21.739 21.842 21.868 21.922 21.804 21.794	120.461 119.217 118.324 120.050 116.319 118.515 122.053 123.902 125.503 125.734

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES, JAN. 1, 1860, TO DEC. 1, 1914—Concluded.

Date.	Bread- stuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and garden prod- ucts.	Other foods.	Cloth- ing.	Metals.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
1914, Jan. 1 Feb. 1 Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May 1 June 1	\$21.961 20.962 22.146 21.402 21.544 23.162	\$12.150 12.625 13.168 12.868 12.813 13.068	\$20.087 · 18.056 16.009 15.872 16.437 16.114	\$10.950 11.002 11.361 10.684 10.467 10.610	\$20 664 20.241 20.434 20.641 19.969 20.686	\$16.170 16.185 15.881 15.784 15.559 15.695	\$22.546 22.570 22.772 22.540 21.441 21.761	\$124.528 121.641 121.771 119.791 118.230 121.096
July 1	21.086 22.567 26.253 24.441 25.300 24.426	12.979 13.427 12.839 12.093 11.907 11 324	17.244 16.201 17.432 17.326 18.586 19.825	10.449 10.284 11.729 11.423 10.880 10.548	20.834 20.975 20.398 20.259 19.970 19.883	15.691 15.764 16.126 15.974 15.849 16.134	21.425 21.522 22.198 22.015 21.848 22.043	119.708 120.740 126.975 123.531 124.340 124.183
1915, Jan. 1. Feb. 1. Mar. 1. Apr. 1. Viay 1. June 1. July 1. Aug. 1. Sept. 1. Oct. 1. Nov. 1. Dec. 1.	25 891 29.052 28.606 28.867 29.807 29.807 26.467 25.999 24.978 23.540 24.024 25.164	10.705 10.601 10.731 11.072 11.668 12.513 12.134 11.388 11.440 11.469 11.392 10.551	19.289 17.464 15.580 15.585 15.464 15.132 15.563 16.030 16.256 18.769 20.616 20.971	10.602 10.478 10.822 10.761 10.705 10.597 10.724 10.970 10.850 10.717 10.956 11.224	19.724 20.117 20.221 20.480 20.786 20.748 20.902 21.400 21.462 21.926 22.325 22.808	16.163 16.296 16.343 15.942 15.834 16.138 16.607 16.616 17.065 17.276 18.328	21.794 21.654 21.855 22.383 22.385 22.507 22.561 22.676 22.742 23.177 23.878 24.100	124 .168 125 .662 124 .158 125 .090 126 .649 125 .092 124 .958 125 .079 124 .684 126 .663 130 .467 133 .146
1916, Jan. 1. Feb. 1 Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May 1 June 1 July 1 Aug. 1 Sept. 1 Oct. 1 Nov. 1 Dec. 1		11.494 12.233 13.222 14.166 14.611 15.045 14.400 13.655 14.690 13.691 14.238 14.248	20.509 20.400 20.812 21.256 20.633 19.267 19.435 17.366 21.541 20.702 24.273 25.403	11.212 11.401 11.527 11.932 12.070 12.231 12.156 12.016 11.962 12.616 13.021 12.923	23.420 23.601 23.783 24.947 25.139 25.392 25.800 25.899 26.516 26.826 29.099 30.234	18.893 19.819 20.387 20.643 20.889 21.656 21.174 21.057 21.224 21.326 21.798 23.390	24.820 26.025 26.101 26.043 26.082 26.175 25.799 25.277 25.024 25.373 25.639 25.802	137.666 142.260 142.110 145.690 146.197 145.397 145.342 143.930 152.018 152.355 164.840 168.090
1917, Jan. 1. Feb. 1. Mar. 1. Apr. 1. May 1. June 1. July 1. Aug. 1. Sept. 1. Oct. 1. Nov. 1. Dec. 1.	36.152 37.865 40.955 43.813 55.360 53.918 64.071 54.688 55.518 55.680 53.996	15.020 16.124 17.031 18.894 19.385 19.810 18.824 17.746 19.355 19.127 18.168 19.008	25.167 27.372 31.509 29.301 30.722 33.606 26.449 21.247 22.751 25.802 25.886 27.021	12.928 12.988 13.166 13.289 13.717 13.865 14.225 15.213 15.552 16.086 18.720 18.767	30.082 30.380 30.389 30.678 32.081 33.025 36.527 36.527 38.615 39.436 40.444 40.745	24. 451 25. 029 25. 977 26. 683 28. 443 29. 888 32. 390 32. 575 32. 657 31. 159 29. 843 28. 413	25.762 26.515 27.217 27.354 28.727 28.887 29.617 31.010 31.392 32.551 32.009 32.222	169 562 176 273 186 244 190 012 208 435 212 585 211 950 218 779 215 010 219 679 220 750 220 172

Note.—Breadstuffs include quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, besides beans and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep and various provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden include butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits; other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tohacco, etc.; clothing includes the raw material of each industry, and many quotations of woolen, cotton and other textile goods, as well as hides and leather; metals include various quotations of pig iron, and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, coal and petroleum. The miscellaneous class embraces many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and drugs.

6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF GIBSON.

PUBLICATION.

"This index of wholesale prices in the United States is published by Thomas Gibson, New York, every Saturday, in his weekly market letter.

HISTORY.

"In March, 1910, Prof. J. Pease Norton published a 'report on a new method of compiling index numbers on the Sauerbeck selection of commodities modified with the Dun system of weighting,' which was prepared for use in the weekly market report of Thomas Gibson.¹ The work was undertaken as a continuation of the Dun index, which had been suspended in May, 1907.

"In this compilation 50 articles, divided into four general groups, were used instead of the much larger number included in Dun's index. The general food group was in turn divided into vegetable foods and animal foods. The descriptions of the 50 articles whose prices formed the index were the same as those used for these 50 articles in Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor, No. 75. The actual and relative prices for 1907 of these 50 articles appear to have been taken from the latter source. The plan followed in the compilation of this index was intended to be that used by Sauerbeck. It is claimed that no manufactured or derivative products are included, but that only primary commodities have been used.

"Since November, 1912, only 22 articles, all of which belong to the food group alone, have been included in the index number. * * * * *

BASE PERIOD.

"The years 1890 to 1899 are used as the base period in the computation of the index number.

PRICES: HOW SHOWN AND COMPUTED.

"The actual prices of the articles are not shown for any period, the only data published in Gibson's weekly market report being the index for all commodities.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF COMMODITIES.

"As has been stated, when this index was first published it covered 50 articles from the farm, mines, and other sources, and included such as had been subjected only to an initial manufacturing process. Since November, 1912, it has been calculated on the food group alone, including 22 articles. It is stated that the articles covered are those essentially primary in their nature.

¹See also article by Prof. Norton in Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1910, pp. 750-759. Published by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

DESCRIPTION AND GROUPING OF COMMODITIES.

"The present list of articles is divided into two groups, as follows:

Vegetable foods (13 articles).

Wheat, contract price. Wheat flour, spring patents. Wheat flour, winter patents. Barley, by sample. Oats, cash. Corn, No. 2, cash. Corn meal, fine yellow. Potatoes, white. Rye, No. 2. Sugar, 89°, fair refining. Sugar, 96°, centrifugal. Coffee, Rio, No. 7. Tea. Formosa, fine.

Animal foods (9 articles).

Beef, steers (average of quotations for two grades).

Beef, fresh native sides.

Beef, salt.

Mutton, sheep (average of quotations for two grades).

Mutton, dressed.

Pork, hogs (average of quotations for two grades).

Bacon, short rib sides.

Hams.

Butter (average of quotations for three grades).

* * * * * * * * * *

WEIGHTING.

"The weights assigned to the four groups formerly included in the index number were 50 for foods, 18 for textiles, 16 for minerals, and 16 for other commodities.

"Since the reduction of the number of articles on which the index number is calculated from 50 articles of all classes to 22 food commodities, no explanation has been given concerning the method of weighting employed, so far as can be ascertained. It is stated, however, in Gibson's weekly market letter of January 11, 1913, and in subsequent issues that the index number is weighted according to Dun's method.

TABLES OF RESULTS.

The average yearly index numbers for the cost of foodstuffs, the only part of the original series now published, as computed by this process from 1890, down to the present time, are shown in the following tables appearing in Gibson's weekly market letter of December 7, 1917.

AVERAGE YEARLY INDEX NUMBERS, 1890-1917.

Year.	Average yearly index number.	Year.	Average yearly index number.	Year.	Average yearly index number.
1890	43.4	1900	42.2	1910	59.3
1891	50.8	1901	44.5	1911	56.9
1892	45.3	1902	53.5	1912	62.6
1893	46.0	1903	49.0	1913	58.1
1894	43.4	1904	48.3	1914	60.8
1895	42.0	1905	47.3	1915	64.0
1896	34.0	1906	49.8	1916	59.3
1897	34.7	1907	50.9	1917	109.9
1898	38.7	1908	54.2	(11 mos.)	
1899	41.6	1909	59.2	(11 1100.)	

Monthly averages for the years 1913-1917 are as follows:

MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1913-1917.

Month.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Month.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.
January	55.5	58.2	64.7	65.6	87.4
February	57.0	58.2	68.0	68.2	90.5
March	57.8	57.8	66.7	69.5	96.4
April	59.0	57.7	67.8	71.3	109.2
May	57.8	57.9	68.3	72.3	118.5
June	57.3	59.4	64.3	70.8	114.2
July	58.6	58.9	64.4	71.9	116.4
August	59.3	64.9	63.1	76.1	117.9
September	60.0	68.6	58.5	78.4	119.4
October	58.4	62.9	60.0	82.2	120.1
November	58.4	63.1	60.6	87.1	119.9
December	58.2	62.3	62.1	85.1	

7.—CANADIAN INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

"This compilation of wholesale prices for the Dominion of Canada is published yearly by the Department of Labor of Canada at Ottawa. Index numbers for each group of commodities and for its main subdivisions are also published monthly in the Labor Gazette, the official organ of the department of labor.

HISTORY.

"The first report on wholesale prices made by the Canadian Department of Labor was published in 1910 and covered the years 1890 to 1909, inclusive. The object in undertaking this work was to determine as accurately as possible the nature and extent of the general rise in wholesale prices which had occurred in Canada during recent years. Prior to the beginning of this work the Labor Gazette, the official organ of the department, had for some time published each month certain data regarding prices in connection with its review of industrial and labor conditions. The importance of the subject and the unsatisfactoriness of general statements in a matter of this kind led the department in 1910 to adopt a more comprehensive and systematic method of treating the subject of prices in the monthly summary and also to extend the inquiry into the wholesale prices of a selected list of representative staple commodities back over the preceding 20 years.1 In subsequent annual and monthly reports the price data have been brought down to the present time.

SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS.

"It is stated that the practice followed throughout the investigation was 'to collect and collate the best available published information and to submit the result for verification to long-established firms at the wholesale center in question." The daily press and weekly trade journals of Canada and the printed reports of exchanges, boards of trade, etc., are mentioned as the principal sources of data. When reliable printed matter failed, information was obtained from books of manufacturers and wholesalers.

"A source used for verification purposes in the case of a few important raw materials imported by manufacturers direct from the primary markets of the world, and in which there is no wholesale trade in Canada, was the declared import values, which were divided by total quantities to show the average prices. Toronto and Montreal markets furnish the great mass of the quotations published in the reports.²

BASE PERIOD.

"The base period selected for the computation of index numbers for practically all commodities is the decade 1890-1899. Two reasons are given for this selection: (1) The period was considered as representative of normal conditions as any available, containing a time of falling and a time of rising prices, and (2) direct comparison with the similar study of the United States Department of Labor was considered very desirable, and this was made possible by choosing the same base period. In a few instances, owing to special reasons, a period other than the decade 1890-1899 has been chosen as the base.

PRICES: HOW COMPUTED AND SHOWN.

"In the first report the prices quoted are stated to be 'for the most part those prevailing on the opening day of each month, though if, in particular cases, these were found to be abnormal, an average of the week was taken.2 In the report for 1912 it is stated that the manner of quoting prices is the same as in the earlier reports except that for certain articles subject to rapid fluctuations (grains, live animals, certain meats, butter, eggs, potatoes, and fresh fruits-40 in all) weekly instead of monthly quotations were obtained.3 This plan was continued in the preparation of the wholesale-price data for 1913.

"Difficulty was encountered in obtaining quotations of a uniform quality of certain articles, particularly of manufactured articles, through a series of years. It is stated in the reports that wherever such articles are quoted, care has been taken to see that changes in quality are accounted for in the prices given.⁴ In a few cases—as, for example, in the case of cotton goods—the prices published are not simple quotations on a single variety, but averages of a large number of varieties.

"In the annual reports the actual prices are published for each commodity by months, or, in some cases, by weeks, and the average of these quotations is given as the price for the year. Index numbers are published in the annual reports for each commodity by years and in the Labor Gazette for each group and subgroup (56 items in all) by months currently. Index numbers do not seem to be published for single commodities by months. Many of the actual prices are stated in the form of a range of price, and apparently the mean is used for computations based on these figures.

"Some commodities whose price is largely governed by seasonal conditions are quoted for only those months of the year when they are in season—as, for example, blue grapes, for which quotations are given only for September and October.

Wholesale prices in Canada, 1890-1909, p. 440
 Idem, p. 439.

³ 1dem, 2912, p. 2 ⁴ 1dem, 1890-1909, p. 439

CANADA-WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1916.
[Average Prices 1890-1899=100.]

						,	,		
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1. Grains and fodder	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94 3	98.8	85 2	80.6	98.8
2. Animals and meats	111.2	104.7	108 5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9
3. Dairy produce	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9
4. Fish	103.3	97.3	90 6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102 6	98.6	99.6
5. Other foods	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94 3
6. Textiles	111.4	104 2	102 2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2
7. Hides, leather, boots	100 ,6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89 9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0
8. Metals and implements:—									
(a) Metals	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6
(b) Implements	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3
9. Fuel and lighting	107.4	106.7	106 6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5
10. Buildings materials:—									
(a) Lumber	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8
(b) Miscellaneous	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4
(c) Paints, oils, glass	109.5	103.8	98 2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0
11. House furnishings	100 2	100 5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6
12. Drugs and chemicals	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8
13. Miscellaneous:—									
(a) Furs, raw.	86 5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88 0	111.1
(b) Liquors, tobaccos	94.9	99.0	99.7	99 4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9
(c) Sundries	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3
A11	110.3	108.5	102 8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1
	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1. Grains and fodder	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140 2
2. Animals and meats	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8
3. Dairy produce	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5
4. Fish	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5
5. Other foods	93.6	96.4	98 6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5
6. Textiles	99.8	100.0	103 6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1
7. Hides, leather, boots	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5
8. Metals and implements:-									
				400 0			108.4	128.6	134.8
(a) Metals	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.0	134.8
(a) Metals(b) Implements	98.0	121.2 100.1	102.2	102.8	105.5	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1

WHOLESALE PRICES.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1916.

[Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.]

	1889	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
10. Buildings materials:—	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2
(a) Lumber(b) Miscellaneous	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7
(c) Paints, oils, glass	107.6		121.9				125.3		
11. House furnishings	93.3		107.9 99.8			112.7 109.0		113.0 106.3	
12. Drugs and chemicals13. Miscellaneous:—									
(a) Furs, raw	111.8		140.9				217.4		
(b) Liquors, tobaccos	102.3					107.8 119.1	108.1 121.1		
(c) Sundries									
Al1	100.1	108.2	107 0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126 2

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1916.
[Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.]

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	• 1913	1914	1915	1916
1. Grains and fodder	148.3	149.9	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.9	195.2
2. Animals and meats	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	187.2	217.7
3. Dairy produce	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4	161.4	183.5
4. Fish	120.5	134 0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0	149.7	184.8
5. Other foods	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8	125.5	156.2
6. Textiles	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	149.2	193.4
7. Hides, leather, boots	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8	180.5	233.4
8. Metals and implements:—									
(a) Metals	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4	198.9
(b) Implements	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	112.1	135.2
9. Fuel and lighting	102.2	103 8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9	108.8	132.6
10. Buildings materials:—									
(a) Lumber	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111 4	115.9	154.9
(c) Paints, oils, glass	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	157.1	200.5
11. House furnishings	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5	136.5	157.1
12. Drugs and chemicals	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6	181.3	252.2
13. Miscellaneous:-									
(a) Furs, raw	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	205.4	161.9	299.8
(b) Liquors, tobaccos	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9	135.6	142.4
(c) Sundries	117.6	121.6	118.0	110.3	104.0	113.1	108.5	116.6	143.0
A11	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	13.	135.5	136.1	148.0	182.0

					19	17						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Grains and fodder	258.7	243.0	254.1	275.9	304.2	290.9	294.1	294.7	280.7	281.0	.	
2. Animals and meats	249.2	260.2	269.1	283.0	306.5	280.4	292.6	289.2	293.5	298.4		
3. Dairy produce	233.3	234.8	224.2	216.0	221.8	205.7	208.6	225.2	229.7	245.2		
4. Fish	183.8	188.7	195.1	218.0	199.2	198.4	190.4	201.5	214.3	233.0		
5. Other foods	199.4	212.5	218.4	233.8	253.6	264.6	251.6	217.9	222 4	218.		
6. Textiles	216.4	223.8	230.7	238.0	242.6	261.1	266.2	274.1	274.8	291.9		
7. Hides, leather, boots	275.9	264.7	254.2	254.2	273.5	275.4	267.6	269.7	268.8	272.6		
8. Metals and implements:	ĺ											
(a) Metals	210.9	234.2	241.1	250.0	265.0	274.2	277.8	278.0	274.0	261.8		
(b) Implements	156.5	165.2	165.2	165.2	167.7	192.3	198.7	200.7	199.8	199.8		
9. Fuel and lighting	159.7	162.5	174.9	171.1			216.1	205.8	213.8	167.0		
10. Buildings materials:												
(a) Lumber	185.8	189.2	193.5	198.8	204.3	204.4	215.9	221.3	221.3	222.5		
(b) Miscellaneous	179.6	186.0	191.3	146.7	202.5	209.3	214.7	216.1	214.5	212.2		
(c) Paints, oils, glass.	213.0	222.8	244.4	252.4	258.4	257.8	256.0	259.6	260.0	259.9		
11. House furnishings	168.9	168.9	170.2	179.5	190.2	195.7	198.4	198.4	205.6	205.6		
12. Drugs and chemicals	236.7	237.0	246.3	248.7	255.3	254.4	256.6	262.8	268.6	265.7		
13. Miscellaneous:												
(a) Furs, raw	399.5	403.7	403.7	412.4	396.6	396.6	396.6	388.4	388.4	415.1		
(b) Liquors, tobaccos.	167.2	164.8	164.8	167.2	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	165.9		
(c) Sundries	155.5	155.6	157.2	161.3	183.5	194.2	193.4	196.5	196.5	197.8		
A11	208.1	217.3	220.6	228.7	240.0	242.7	242.6	245.0	243.2	242.6		

¹ Calculated.

8.—WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, SINCE 1914, THE BEGINNING OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows by its compilation that the wholesale prices of many commodities have more than doubled in the United States since the outbreak of the European war. This is particularly true of grains and metals, immense quantities of which have been sent abroad. As compared with the prices prevailing in July, 1914, the month immediately preceding the opening of hostilities, wheat and flour in the Minneapolis market had increased in June, 1917, more than 200 per cent, corn in Chicago had increased more than 140 per cent, corn meal in New York had increased more than 170 per cent, and good to choice potatoes in Chicago had increased more than 140 per cent. Other articles showing large increases were wool (Ohio, fine fleece, scoured) 134.6 per cent, worsted yarn (2-32s, crossbred stock) 138.5 per cent, bituminous coal (run of mine at Cincinnati) 172.7 per cent, electrolytic copper 142.5 per cent, pig lead 194.9 per cent, pig tin 102.6 per cent, Bessemer pig iron 267.1 per cent, and steel billets 419.7 per cent.

A comparison of wholesale prices of important commodities in representative markets from July, 1914, to June, 1917, is contained in the two tables which follow. The average actual money prices for the specified months are shown in the first table. The relative prices in the second table are based on the actual prices, the prices for July, 1914, being taken as 100.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES, JULY, 1914-1916, AND JANUARY-JUNE, 1917. Actual Prices.

		Average monthly price.									
Article.	Unit.		July.				191	17.			
		1914.	1915.	1916.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Cattle, good to choice steers Beef, fresh, native	100 lbs.	\$9.219	\$9.213	\$9.985	\$10.530	\$11.131	\$11.869	\$12.310	\$12.475	\$12.550	
steers Beef, salt, mess. Hogs, heavy Bacon, short clear	Pound Barrel 100 lbs.	.135 17.250 8.769	17.500	.141 18.250 9.825	.138 23.250 10.955	.141 23 250 12.575	.149 24.313 14.794	.160 26.250 15 795	.160 29.600 16.088		
sides	Pound Barrel	. 141 23 . 625	. 111 18.500	1			.196 35.438	. 218 39 000		41.500	
Wheat, No. 1, Nor- thern	Pound Bushel	. 102	1	1.170	1.917	1.808	1.984	213	. 225 2.981	2.694	
Flour, standard patent Corn, No. 2, mixed. Meal, fine, yellow.		4.594 .710 1.425	.783 1.725	.808 1.900	.982 2.650		9.631 1.123 2.750			1.716 3.900	
Potatoes, white Sugar, granulated Hides, packers' Cotton, upland.	Bushel Pound Pound	1.206 .042 .194	.058	.863 .075 .270	1.795 .066 .335	2.469 .069 .318	2.275 .071 .305	2.669 .082 305		.075	
middling Cotton, yarn, carded, 10-1	Pound Pound	. 131		. 130	-	. 163	. 186	. 203			
Wool, fine fleece, scoured Worsted yarn, 2-32s	Pound Pound	.575				1.087	1.130	1.152			
Coal, bituminous. Copper, electroly- tic		2.200	2.200		. 4.500	5.000	5.000	5.000	.310	.325	
Pig lead Pig tin Pig iron, Bessemer Steel billets	Pound Pound 2240 lbs. 2240 lbs.	19.000	.391 14.950 21.380	41.000	. 430 35.950 63.000	35.950 65.000	.515 37.700 56.250	73.750	. 585 45.150 86.000	.630 54.700 98.750	
Spelter	Pound Barrel	.051 1.750		2.600	.098 2 850	.099 3 050	.109 3.050				

WHOLESALE PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES, JULY, 1914-1916, AND JANUARY-JUNE, 1917. Relative Prices.

	1	1			Rel	ative	price.			
Article.	Unit.	J	uly.				1917.			
		1914.	1915.	1916.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.
Cattle, good to choice steers	100 lbs.	100	99.9	108.3	114.2	120.7	128.7	133.5	135.3	36.1
Beef, fresh, native steers	Pound	100	97.4	104.7	101.9	104.7	110.4	118.5	118.5	19.6
Beef, salt, mess		100	101.4	105.8	134.8	134.8	140.9	152.2	171.6	76.8
Hogs, heavy		100	83.0	112.0	124.9	143.4	168 7	180.1	183.5	79.1
Bacon, short clear sides	Pound	100							171.8	71.8
Pork, salt, mess	Barrel	100	78.3	115.0	136.5	140.7	150.0	165.1	175.4	75.7
Lard, prime, contract	Pound	100			157.1					7.2
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	Bushel	100	155.0	130.5	213.6	201.5	221.2	265.5	332.2	0.2
Flour, standard patent	Barrel	100	153.1	132.8	200.6	197.4	209.7	252.9	332 9	2.4
Corn, No. 2, mixed	Bushel	100	110.2	113.7	138.2	143.1	158.2	196.7	228.8	41.6
Meal, fine, yellow	100 lbs.	100	121.1	133.3	186.0	193.0	193.0	217.5	259.6	73.7
Potatoes, white	Bushel	100	36.8	71.5	148.8	204.7	188.6	221.2	224.2	44.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	100	138 6	178.6	157 6	163.3	168.1	194.0	189.0	79.5
Hides, packers'	Pound	100			172.9					70.3
Cotton, upland, middling	Pound	100	70.1	99.3	134.3	124.2	141.6	154.8	158.1	93.8
Cotton yarns, carded 10-1	Pound	100	74.4	117.4	158.1	148.8	144.2	167.4	169.8	74.4
Wool, fine, fleece, scoured	Pound	100	113.5	132.4	174.1	189.2	196.8	200.6	227.0	34.6
Worsted yarns, 2-32s	Pound	100	130.8	169.2	192.3	192.3	195.4	200.0	215.4	38.5
Coal, bituminous	2000 lbs.	100	100.0	100.0	204.5	227.3	227.3	227.3	272.7	72.7
Copper electrolytic	Pound	100	148.4	197.8	220.1	246.3	270.5	253.7	231.3	42.5
Pig lead		100			192.3					94.9
Pig tin	100 lbs.	100			138.3					2.6
Pig iron, Bessemer	2240 lbs.	100	100.3	147.3	241.3	241.3	253.0	283.2	303.0	67.1
Steel billets	2240 lbs.	100							452. ú	19.7
Spelter	Pound	100							188.1	90.7
Petroleum, crude		100			162 9					77.1

CHAPTER III

BUDGETARY STUDIES.

1.—PROPORTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS ITEMS.

(From Conditions of Labor in American Industries—Lauck and Sydenstricker, 1917.)

Several important collections of family budgets of wage-earners have been made in the United States in the last fourteen years. The most important of these have been:

"Chapin—The Standard of Living in New York City (1907); More—Wage-Earners' Budgets (1903-1905); Byington—Homestead: A Mill Town (1907-1908); New York State Conference of Charities and Correctives (published in Chapin, supt. cit., 1907); U. S. Bureau of Labor—Women and Child Wage-Earners, Vol. xix (1909); British Board of Trade—The Cost of Living in American Towns (1909); Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Cost of Living (1901); J. C. Kennedy and others—Wages and Family Budgets in the Chicago Stockyard District (1909-1910); Pittsburgh Associated Charities report (1910).

"From these the conclusion appears warrantable that the family of average size and of earnings within the predominant ranges of income disposes of its income in approximately the following manner of existing prices.

	Per Cent.
Food	40 to 50
Rent	17 to 20
Clothing	12 to 15
Fuel and lighting	4 to 8
Sundries	10 to 17

"These approximations take into consideration the rise in prices of foods and in rents. They indicate the important fact that something like four-fifths of the family income must be spent for subsistence, clothing and shelter. For all of the other items of expenditure which contribute to the health, comfort and contentment of the family a comparatively small proportion of the family income is available. As an illustration the more detailed data obtained from an intensive study by the U. S. Bureau of Labor of the annual budgets of 2,567 workingmen's families may be presented."

PER CENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES IN 11,156 NORMAL FAMILIES BY CLASSIFIED INCOME

Classified Income.	Rent	Fuel	Light- ing	Food	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	Total
Under \$200. \$200 or under \$300. 300 or under 400. 400 or under 500. 500 or under 600. 600 or under 700. 700 or under 800. 800 or under 900. 1,000 or under 1,000. 1,100 or under 1,200.	\$16.93 18.02 18.69 18.57 18.43 18.48 18.17 17.07 17.58 17.53 16.59	\$ 6.69 6.09 5.97 5.54 5.09 4.65 4.14 3.87 3.85 3.77 3.63	\$ 1.27 1.13 1.14 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.10 1.11 1.16 1.08	\$50.85 47.33 48.09 46.88 46.16 43.48 41.44 41.37 39.90 38.79 37.68 36.45	\$ 8.68 8.66 10.02 11.39 11.98 12.88 13.50 13.57 14.35 15.06	\$15.58 18.77 16.09 16.50 17.22 19.39 21.63 23.02 23.21 23.69 26.13 25.40	\$100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
1,200 or over	\$18.12	\$ 4.57	\$ 1.12	\$43.13	\$12.95	\$20.11	\$100.00

PER CENT OF TOTAL FAMILY INCOME EXPENDED FOR MEAT, ALL FOOD, RENT, AND FOR FOOD AND RENT IN 3,215 FAMILIES IN 1909. (a)

	Families Reporting Weekly Incomes of											
Items of Expenditures	Under \$ 9.73	\$9.73 and under 14.60	\$14.60 and under 19.47	\$19.47 and under 24.33	\$24.33 and under 29.20	\$29.20 and under 34.07	\$34.07 and under 38.93	\$38.93 and over				
Meat	\$12.95 51.39 19.53 70 92	\$13.49 47.62 17.74 65.36	\$12.22 44.15 16.66 60.81	\$11.36 41.19 15.34 56.53	\$10.50 37.88 14.04 51.92	\$ 9.32 33.53 12.01 45.54	\$10.23 34.49 12.04 46.53	\$ 9.28 28.40 9.91 38.31				

⁽a) Compiled from digest of British Board of Trade report on the cost of living in American towns, Sen. Doc. 38, 62d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 44. The families included were native white and British-born in cities in northern states.

2.—NAVY DEPARTMENT RATION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

The Paymaster General of the Navy, in his Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1917, made the following comment on the increased cost of the "navy" ration during the past year, (pages 18-19).

"The unusual, if not indeed unprecedented, rise in the cost of nearly all staple articles of food during the year has of course been directly reflected in the cost of the NAVY ration which, for 1917, was \$0.438 as against \$0.37648 for 1916. * * * * * * * * *

"While, however, the average cost of the ration increased about twenty per cent over the preceding year, statistics compiled by the Department of Labor show that there was an increase of about forty per cent in the wholesale prices of the principal items of food; so that, had the cost of the ration increased proportionately with the rise in the food market, it would have cost approximately a million and a half dollars more to feed the NAVY than it actually did—somewhat over four thousand dollars a day.

"This was accomplished by the rigid enforcement of the regulations prohibiting the purchase of patent and proprietary foods, by closely scrutinizing all reports of the survey of provisions rendered unfit for use to the end that wherever possible all causes for loss would be eliminated by inquiry into every case where ships operating under the same conditions showed a marked difference in the cost of the ration, by the preparation of such items as cakes, pies, ice cream, etc., on board ship rather than the purchase of the higher priced manufactured articles and by the exercise of care in the purchase of provisions generally to the end that all items might be purchased when they are most plentiful and when, therefore, the market is the most advantageous."

3.—CANADIAN BUDGET.

The Department of Labor of the Canadian (Dominion) Government prepares and publishes monthly the cost per week of an average family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. The following table as published in the September number of the Canadian Labour Gazette, shows this budget in a comparative form for the period 1910-1917 (through August).

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

	Quan-						19	14	
	tity	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
Beef, sirloin steak Beef, chuck roast Veal, roast Mutton, roast Pork, roast, fresh Pork, salt, mess Bacon, breakfast Lard, pure leaf Eggs, fresh Eggs, storage Milk Butter, dairy Butter, creamery Cheese, old Cheese, old Cheese, new Bread, plain, white Flour, family Rolled oats Rice, good, medium Beans, hand picked Apples, evaporated Prunes, medium Sugar, granulated Sugar, yellow Tea, black Tea, green Coffee. Potatoes Vinegar, white wine	2 lbs. 1 lb. 1 lb. 2 lbs. 1 lb. 2 lbs. 1 doz. 6 qts. 1 qt. 1 qt. 1 qt. 1 qt. 2 qts. 1 qt. 4 qts. 2 qts. 1 qt. 2 qts.	26. 0 12. 8 16. 8 18. 0 34. 4 24. 5 40. 6 33. 3 28. 4 48. 0 52. 0 31. 9 18. 5 52. 0 33. 0 21. 0 10. 4 10. 8 11. 5 9. 9 24. 0 10. 8 8. 7 9. 1 9. 8 10.	39.8 27.8 14.0 18.0 17.8 33.0 32.6 27.9 49.2 53.0 31.5 31.5 32.0 21.0 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 11.0 8.9 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9	C. 41.6 28 0 114.4 17.8 17.5 33.2 22.5 35.6 34.3 31.2 49.8 58.4 31.7 20.1 19.5 60.0 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 12.0 8 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 8	C. 44 4 4 29.6 15.7 19.1 19.5 35.2 24.7 38.4 551.6 58.0 33.9 20.5 19.1 161.5 32.0 21.4 12.0 11.9 23.6 11.0 8.9 9.3 9.3 4.36.0 8	C. 46. 4 32. 6 16. 6 20. 9 20. 6 36. 2 24. 8 37. 2 45. 5 33. 4 45. 5 33. 9 21. 3 19. 6 4. 2 21. 5 12. 0 11. 8 12. 4 12. 2 9. 5 38. 0 9. 2 9. 3 8. 3 9. 2 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3	C. 49.0 33.0 17.6 21.0 20.3 37.0 26.1 38.2 24.0 23.2 59.0 34.7 21.4 19.3 36.3 22.0 11.6 11.8 13.0 12.5 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11	C. 49. 4 33. 6 17. 4 20. 9 20. 2 37. 4 25. 5 36. 8 26. 9 24. 9 51. 0 21. 5 11. 6 33. 0 21. 5 11. 6 11. 8 12. 4 22. 0 10. 2 9. 3 9. 4 9. 3 7. 4 9. 3 10. 2 10. 2 10	C. SO. 2 35.0 1 21.4 20.4 38.0 26.9 4 35.3 311.5 54.0 20.3 34.7 22 0 20.3 38.0 13.2 13.6 13.7 13.2 214.0 9.9 9.8 9.5 38.0 25.0 35.3 31.2 14.0 9.9 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8
ALL FOODS.		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.399	\$7 337	\$7.729	\$7.505	\$7.417	\$7.993
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2
Coal, anthracite. Coal, bitiuminous Wood, hard, best Wood, soft Coal Oil.	ton ton tacord tacord lagal	48.1 35.0 38.8 29.4 24.4	48.8 35.0 41.4 30.0 23.1	51.9 37.5 41.3 30.0 21.0	55.0 38.7 42.5 30.6 23.7	54.1 37.1 42.9 32.1 23.9	52.1 38.4 43.8 34.2 24.4	53.2 38.0 42.5 31.8 23.5	53.9 37.8 42.6 31.5 24.1
Fuel and lighting		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.901	\$1.929	\$1.890	\$1.899
Rent		\$4.05	\$4 05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.830	\$4.850	\$4 825	\$4.545
Grand total		\$ 12 792	\$ 13.002	\$ 13.788	\$ 14 024	\$ 14.493	\$ 14.136	\$ 14.164	\$ 14.469

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

	Quan-		191	5			1916		
	tity	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
Beef, sirloin steak Beef, chuck roast. Veal, roast. Mutton, roast. Pork, roast, fresh. Pork, soat, fresh. Pork, salt, mess Bacon, breakfast Lard, pure leaf Eggs, storage Milk Butter, dairy Butter, dairy Butter, creamery Cheese, old Cheese, new Bread, plain, white Flour, family Rolled oats Rice, good, medium Beans, hand picked Apples, evaporated Prunes, medium Sugar, granulated Sugar, yellow Tea, black Tea, green Coffee. Potatoes Vinegar, white wine	1 lb. 1 lb. 1 lb. 2 lbs. 1 lh. 2 lbs. 1 doz. 6 qts. 2 qts. 1 qt. 1 qt. 15 qts. 2 qts.	c. 47, 2 32, 8 17, 6 20, 4 19, 0 135, 8 25, 1 35, 6 45, 5 34, 9 55, 2 20, 5 57, 5 20, 5 7, 5 12, 2 13, 2 2, 12, 1 12, 9 30, 8 14, 0 9, 6 9, 6 9, 9, 6 9, 9, 7 8	C. 46.6 32.8 17.1 20.8 18.4 34.8 24.7 35.0 23.4 21.8 54.6 66.2 37.9 23.6 622.0 11.8 13.8 11.6 12.9 14.6 9.7 9.8 9.7 9.8 9.8	C	C. 47.6 32.8 17.5 20.8 19.6 35.8 36.2 31.6 60.8 35.1 24.0 21.1 166.0 35.0 24.0 121.1 14.8 12.1 12.9 30.0 13.8 9.7 9.9 9.9 9.8 35.0	C. 47 2 32 4 17 1 19 9 36 0 26 7 36 6 46 4 36 1 1 24 4 22 4 66 0 37 0 12 5 12 7 31 2 5 12 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 8 4 7 0 9 8 4 7 0 8	c. 48. 4 32. 2 18. 1 22. 6 20. 9 37. 0 27. 6 37. 8 26. 6 52. 8 66. 6 38. 3 24. 7 23. 3 37. 0 12. 8 18. 3 13. 0 12. 0 9. 9 9. 9	C. 52.6 35.2 19.2 23.9 22.4 38.8 28.7 40.4 31.0 28.0 60.4 34.5 25.6 23.6 70.5 37.0 13.4 19.4 13.4 13.1 38.4 17.6 9.9 9.10.3 110.0 58.8	C
ALL FOODS		\$7.967	\$7.793	\$7.797	\$7.815	\$8.279	\$8.339	\$8,457	\$9.295
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3 2	3 2	3.3	3.3	3.5
Coal, anthracite Coal, hituminous Wood, hard, hest Wood, soft Coal Oil	급 ton 급 cord	54.1 38.0 42.5 31.2 23 7	53.1 37.2 34.1 31.4 23.6	52.1 35.8 41.7 30.6 23.4	51.2 36.9 41.5 30.2 23.0	53.2 36.9 41.6 30.7 23.0	53.5 37.7 41.5 30.2 23.0	54.7 38.0 41.9 30.2 22.8	57.9 39.9 43.9 31.6 23.0
Fuel and lighting		\$1.895	\$1.794	\$1.836	\$1.828	\$1.854	\$1.859	\$1.876	\$1.963
Rent		\$4.370	\$4 170	\$4.099	\$3.98	\$3.975	\$3.977	\$4.040	\$4 083
Grand total		\$14 265	\$13 789	\$13.765	\$13.660	\$14.140	\$14.208	\$14.406	\$15.376

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

	Ouan-				1917				
	tity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Beef, sirloin steak. Beef, chuck roast. Veal, roast. Veal, roast. Mutton, roast, fresh. Pork, salt, mess. Bacon, breakfast Lard, pure leaf. Eggs, fresh. Eggs, storage Milk. Butter, dairy. Butter, creamery. Cheese, old. Cheese, new. Bread, plain, white. Flour, family. Rolled oats. Rice, good, medium. Beans, hand picked. Apples, evaporated. Prunes, medium. Sugar, granulated. Sugar, yellow. Tea, black. Tea, green. Coffee. Potatoes. Vinegar, white wine.	15 qts. 10 qts. 5 qts. 2 qts.	c. 52.8 34.8 20.3 24.8 24.6 44.8 31.2 48.6 9 45.3 55.9 4 48.9 91.5 53.0 27.0 13.6 24.4 6 13.6 8 17.0 10.1 9.9 9.64.7 8	c. 35.8 20.9 26.1 45.2 54.9 44.5 60.6 86.4 48.0 31.2 29.5 52.0 13.6 25.2 14.0 13.8 417.0 10.5 78.3 8	c. 38.2 21.6 26.5 26.8 46.8 33.3 52.8 41.8 60.6 85.4 48.7 30.1 90.5 13.0 27.5 13.0 27.5 13.0 25.6 85.4 48.7 10.7 10.7	c. 39.6 21.7 26.9 27.3 47.6 34.5 56.4 37.1 32.9 60.6 85.2 47.9 33.0 30.8 93.0 13.8 26.8 14.6 14.3 38.4 17.6 10.8	c. 61.2 43.0 22.5 28.2 29.3 55.6 37.3 60.2 40.8 34.5 60.0 85.6 47.7 31.7 111.0 11.0 12.0 18.6 11.4 11.1 11.1 11.1	c. 63.2 43.6 22.5 300.1 54.0 39.0 62.2.5 36.8 83.4 46.8 32.0 73.0 31.5 16.0 30.4 15.1 40.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 1	c. 63.6 43.5 22.89 30.0 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 31.6 69.9 42.5 31.5 8 15.5 18.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.8 8	C. 62.6 43.0 23.0 23.8 30.6 55.6 40.4 62.2 45.0 41.2 60.0 80.2 44.9 33.5 30.1 110.0 19.1 110.0 110.1 110.0 110.1 110.0 110.1 110.0 110.1 110.0 110.1 110.0 110.1 110.0 10.0 10
ALL FOODS		\$10.272	\$10.463	\$10.695	\$10.765	\$11.819	\$11.894	\$11.618	\$11.677
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	3,5	c. 3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	c. 3.9	c. 4.0	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite. Coal, bituminous. Wood, hard, best. Wood, soft. Coal Oil.	1 ton	64.0 47.7 45.7 32.7 23.2	68.7 50.4 47.9 33.7 23.2	66.6 51.1 49.6 36.1 23.4	64.7 50.8 50.6 36.9 24.5	64.8 50.8 51.7 37.6 25.3	67.3 53.9 51.9 39.4 25.4	63.2 53.8 52.0 39.7 25.6	67.7 54.2 53.2 39.1 25.8
Fuel and lighting		\$2.134	\$2.239	\$2.268	\$2.276	\$2.302	\$2.379	\$2.343	\$2.40
Rent		\$4.050	\$4.040	\$4.160	\$4.265	\$4.340	\$4.360	\$4.37	\$4.36
Grand total		\$16.464	\$16.778	\$17.158	\$17.342	\$18.500	\$18.672	\$18.368	\$18.478

4.—COST OF LIVING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INVESTIGATION BY UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1916.

A recent official budgetary investigation for the District of Columbia made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that the incomes of 2110 families earning less than \$1,800 a year were generally insufficient to meet all family expenditures; and furthermore, that family expenditures were in a very large measure inadequate to maintain normal family life in comfort or even decency. Outlays for food, clothing, care in sickness, amusements and recreation were below the minimum requirements.

The study in question was based upon what was considered by the Bureau to be a sufficiently large number of families to permit of trustworthy deductions. It included data for 2110 families, 1481 of which were white and 629 colored. Only those families were included whose principal wage-earner had an income of \$1,800 or less per year, and who had resided in the District of Columbia all of the year 1916.

The average size of the family households were 4.9 person, i. e., including boarders or lodgers; the net family, i. e., excluding the latter, was 3.7 members.

INCOMES

Certain studies as to the minimum required to maintain a normal family "upon a level of common decency" indicate a necessary income of \$800 to \$1,000; sums which are assumed to meet only the "creature necessities," yet 38 per cent of the families studied had yearly incomes of less than \$900, and that in a year of unprecedented high prices; and 61 per cent had incomes of less than \$1,200 a year. Of 629 negro families, 29 per cent had to live on less than \$600 a year; and no less than three-fourths lived on less than \$900. Of the white families almost one-fourth (23 per cent) existed on less than \$900 a year. There conditions are characterized by the Federal Commissioner of Labor Statistics as "a shocking state of economic indecency" and as revealing the acute pinch of economic distress among a large proportion of the families.

These statements are furthermore supported by the fact that onethird of the families, both white and colored, closed the year with deficits; and only about a fourth of them were able to show a surplus. "Most of the families lived literally from hand to mouth," as can be readily seen from the following table:

WHITE AND COLORED FAMILIES REPORTING A SURPLUS, A DEFICIT, OR NEITHER A SURPLUS NOR A DEFICIT, BY INCOME GROUPS.

Income group.	Num- ber of	Aver- age size of	Aver- age size of	Surg	olus.	Defi	icit.	plus	er sur- s nor icit.
and group.	fami- lies.	family (house- hold.)	net family.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
Under \$600: White Colored	65 180	3.6 4.0	2.8 2.9	8 10	12.3 5.6	20 65	30.8 36.1	37 105	56.9 58.3
Total \$600 and under \$900: White Colored	245 270 292	3.9 4.4 4.8	2.9 3.6 3.6	18 41 22	7.3 15.2 7.5	85 96 88	34.7 35.6 30.1	142 133 182	58.0 49.3 62.3
Total \$900 and under \$1,200: White	562 375 113	4.6 4.8 5.5	3.6 3.7 3.8	63 83 23	11.2 22.1 20.4	184 126 35	32.7 33.6 31.0	315 166 55	56.0 44.3 48.7
Total	488 400 26	4.9 5.1 6.2	3.7 4.0 4.2	106 129	21.7 32.3 34.6	161 119 6	33.0 29.8 23.1	221 152 11	45.3 38.0 42.3
Total \$1,500 and over: White Colored	426 371 18	5.5	4 0 4 0 4 1	138 186	32 4 50.1 50.0	125 68 3	29.3 18.3 16.7	163 117 6	38.3 31.5 33.3
Total	389	5 5	4 0	195	50.1	71	18.3	123	31.6
White Colored	1,481 629 2,110	4 9 4 8	3 8 3 5	447 73 520	30.2 11.6 24 6	429 197 626	29.0 31.3 29.7	964	40.9 57.1 45.7

EXPENDITURES.

It is estimated by the Bureau on the basis of standards carefully worked out in 1907 in the Sheffield Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry (Yale University), that in 1916 the minimum daily expenditure for food for an adult male should be 31 cents. Nevertheless, even when such low standards are taken, and no allowance is made for waste and lack of knowledge of food values, a very large number of the families covered by this investigation fell below the "minimum of subsistence" line and many fell far below. Of 245 families with incomes of less than \$600 per year, almost three-fourths (72%) did not spend \$112.50 a year—or 31 cents a day—for food per equivalent adult male. More than one-half (51%) of the families with incomes ranging between \$600 and \$900 per year spent less than the minimum standard of \$112.50 a year per equivalent adult male; and more than one-third (34%), even in income group \$900 to \$1,200, fell below the standard. families fared worse, but not very materially so. It is quite evident, the report states, that a considerable proportion of the low-income families of Washington do not buy enough food "to maintain the family members in health and strength."

According to the amounts spent in food in 1916, the families scheduled were as follows:

EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD PER EQUIVALENT ADULT MALE, PER FULL YEAR, 1916

	Num-													
Income group.	ber of fami- lies.		Under \$87.50		Under \$112.50		Under \$137.50		Under \$162.50		\$175 and over.			
Under \$600: White Colored	65 180	29.2 40.6	38.5 52.8	49.2 66.1	60.0 76.7	73.8 88.3	80.0 91.7	87.7 93.9	92.3 96.7	95.4 98.3	4 6 1.7			
Total	245	37.6	49.0	61.6	72.2	84.5	88.6	92.2	95.5	97.6	2.4			
\$600 and under \$900: White Colored	270 292	8.5 16.8	18.1 34.9	28.1 49.0	41.9 60.3	53.0 67.8	65.9 74.3	77.0 81.8	84.1 88.4	90.4 92.8	9.6 7.2			
Total	562	12.8	26.9	39.0	51.4	60.7	70.3	79.5	86.3	91.6	8.4			
\$900 and under \$1,200: White Colored	375 113	2.1 12.4	5.9 23.9	17.3 36.3	29.6 49.6	40.8 63.7	52.5 71.7	63.2 77.0	73.1 81.4	81.3 88.5	18.7 11.5			
Total	488	4.5	10.0	21.7	34.2	46.1	57.0	66.4	75.0	83.0	17.0			
\$1,200 and under \$1,500: White Colored	400 26	1.3 15.4	5.0 23.1	11.3 30.8	21.0 50.0	30.8 53.8	45.5 61.5	55.3 73.1	64.5 76.9	73.3 76.9	26.7 23.1			
Total	426	2.1	6.1	12.4	22.8	32.2	46.5	56.3	65.3	73.5	26 5			
\$1,500 and over: White Colored	371 18	.3 5.6	1.6 11.1	4.9 16.7	11.1 33.3	21.8 44.4	34.8 50.0	48.2 66.7	60.9 77.8	69.8 77.8	30.2 22.2			
Total	389	.5	2.1	5.4	12.1	22.9	35.5	49.1	61.7	70.2	29.8			
Total, all groups: White Colored	1,481 629	3.8 22.4	8.2 36.9	15.9 49.9	26.2 61.8	37.0 71.7	49.8 77.6	60.9 83.6	70.6 88.7	78.5 92.5	21.5			
Total	2,110	9.3	16.8	26.1	36.8	47.3	58.1	67.6	76.0	82.7	17.3			

Clothing standards are difficult of determination, and all past studies have tended to place requirements too low. The Factory Investigating Committee of New York allowed \$50 per year for a man at work; \$38.50 for a woman in the home and correspondingly lower costs for children. Accepting these standards, however, "it may be said without hesitation, that a large proportion of the families included in this investigation were not supplied with necessary and respectable clothing and were financially unable to keep themselves so clothed." Only among families receiving incomes of \$1,500 and over a year were the minimum requirements secured.

It appears that the average expenditures for clothing in 1916, by the white families with incomes of less than \$900 a year were, for husbands, only \$26.01 and for wives, only \$17.60. For colored families the expenditures were slightly less—for husbands, \$20.72, and for wives, \$16.29. Even for the families with incomes between \$900 and \$1,200, the average clothing expenditures were only \$34.36 for the husbands and \$26.94 for the wives in white families, and \$28.92 for husbands and \$25.23 for wives in colored families. These averages are far below the cost standards described above as absolutely necessary minimum expenditures for healthy and decent clothing. For the sake of brevity this analysis has

been limited to husbands and wives. The expenditures for children were correspondingly low.

As incomes increased, expenditures for care in sickness increased, which suggests that among poorer families such expenditures as are made are inadequate and the results "detrimental to the health of the individual sufferers, and the welfare of the community."

Practically only free amusements are indulged in by families of the low-income groups. Of 83 families receiving incomes of less than \$600 a year, only 35 incurred any direct expenditures for amusements. Amusement, however, is a necessity in normal life, and the New York Factory Investigating Committee allowed \$50 a year as a normal expenditure for recreation and amusement. The average expenditure for amusements per family was \$12.70 and for vacations \$32.39, or \$45.09 for both items.

5.—BUDGET PROPOSED BY SEATTLE AND TACOMA, WASH-INGTON, STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

BRIEF ON BEHALF OF EMPLOYES.

IN RE ARBITRATION OF THE MATTERS NOW IN CONTROVERSY BE-TWEEN THE PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, THE TACOMA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY AND THEIR EM-PLOYES,

BEFORE

DR. HENRY SUZZALLO JAMES A. DUNCAN and C. J. FRANKLIN.

In the course of the arbitration proceedings between the Seattle and Tacoma street railway companies and their employes, the attorneys for the employes, Reynolds and Harrow, submitted in their brief a minimum budget for the street railway workers, based on evidence which had been placed before the Board of Arbitration. After compiling retail prices, they weighted the prices of food and fuel according to the Washington State Bureau of Labor budget (1).

Applying the average prices obtained from the foregoing table to the quantities for a family of five, taken from the Government Bulletin, and as followed by the State Labor Commissioner, we have the following:

¹ See pages 99-101.

BUDGETARY STUDIES.

GROCERIES AND MILK.

	1
200 lbs. sugar, granulated cane, @ 9.3c per lb.	. \$ 18.
14 sacks of flour, fancy patent, 49 lb. @ \$3.14	. 43.
2 Sacks of corn meal 10 lbs. (a) 7.65c	
75 lbs. rolled oats, bulk @ 6½c	. 4.
8 CWL, DOLALOES, White, (a) \$2.25 per cwt	19
25 lbs. beans, navy, @ 19c	4
26 IDS, ONIONS (Ø. 6.5c	1 1
12 lbs. barley, pearl. @ 12%c	1
10 lbs. split peas @ 12 2-3c	1
22 lbs. rice, Japan, @ 8.95c	. 1 . 1 . 1
80 lbs. butter, creamery @ 50 lc	40
25 lbs. butter, ranch. @ 44.17c	11
30 lbs. soda crackers @ 16.4c	4.
30 doz. eggs, tresh, @ 51.71c	41.
1 lbs. macaroni @ 9.58c	
20 lbs. cheese, American, @ 30.4c	6.
5 lbs, cheese, Swiss (imp.) @ 38 1/c	. 2.
2 lbs. raisins. seedless. @ 15c	1 1
0 lbs. dried prunes @ 15¼c	. 3
3 doz. lemons @ 35c	.] ž.
gals. syrup, corn, @ 84c	. 2.
0 lbs. comb honey @ 20.8c	. 2.
gals, pickles, sour, @ 55c.] ī.
gals, vinegar, cider, @ 45c	1 1
8 cans canned tomatoes, No. 2, @ 19.8c] 3]
22 caus canued corn, No. 2, @ 1834c	4
20 cans canned peas @ 17½c	. 3.
9 cans canned beans, No. 2, @ 14.9c.	: l ĭ.
3 lbs. baking soda @ 8 1-9c	:1 *:
Diss. baking powder, cream tartar, @ 38 1-3c	. 3.
12 lbs. corn starch @ 11.6c	: ĭ:
60 lbs. carrots @ 2 2-3c	: i:
35 lbs. cabbage @ 23/4c	11 11
10 lbs. coffee @ 32½c	13
10 lbs tea medium grade @ 53 1-3c	. 1 5.
10 lbs. tea, medium grade @ 53 1-3c	. 2.
20 lbs. salt @ 2.28c	
35 bars soap @ 6.3c	5.
Vegetables	20.
Pruit.	
Milk	
TELEFA.	. 40.
Total	. \$347.
A Otal.	. 19527.

MEAT AND FISH.

'5 lbs. lard @ 27.92c				\$ 20.
cans canned oysters, No. 2, @ 23.34c				1.
cans canned clams, No. 1, @ 20.26c				1.0
4 lbs. canned salmon, No. 1, @ 2434c.:				
O lbs. smoked bacon @ 44.14c				17.
0 lbs. smoked ham @ 36.62c				
0 lbs. smoked shoulder @ 27.4c				
50 lbs. roast beef @ 20.2c				
00 lbs. boiling meat @ 15.1c				
20 lbs. steak @ 23¾c				
0 lbs. veal @ 23.6c				
0 lbs. mutton @ 28¾c				14.
0 lbs. pork @ 32.1c				
5 lbs. poultry @ 28.3c				7.0
8 lbs. fresh fish @ 18.15c				12.
		ł		\$193.
				\$195.
otal groceries		6347	53	
otal groceries	٠.,	103	42	1
otal meat and fish		. 193	.44	
otal groceries, meat and fish		\$540	05	
otal groceries, meat and rish		50	70	
uel	٠	39	. 10	
Total food and fuel		6600	65	
		. 10000		1

CLOTHING FOR FAMILY.

Mr. R. G. Sharp, an attorney in the employ of the defendant companies, allowed \$200 as a sum sufficient to provide clothing for an entire family and divided it among four people—husband, wife and two children.

To take an arbitrary sum as the cost of clothing, and then divide the items which are properly considered as a part of family clothing, so as to come within that sum, is wholly unfair. It is deciding in advance of obtaining the facts; it is drawing the conclusion before ascertaining the premise. We claim that the only fair method of determining the cost of family apparel is to consider item by item the things necessary, and after the items have been agreed upon, and the fair prices ascertained, then total the cost of the items. The result will be the fair sum to be allowed. Any other procedure may result in injustice. If the sum chosen in the first instance is in excess of the proper amount, then items will be added in order to make up the amount. If, on the other hand, the sum is less than the fair amount necessary, items will be removed in order to bring the total cost within the amount allowed. As an illustration, the allowance of \$2 for one underskirt, as the proper number of underskirts, and the correct amount to be allowed for a woman for the period of one year, is entirely insufficient. Common decency and cleanliness will demand more than one underskirt for a woman for the period of one year, and yet Mr. Sharp has allowed only one underskirt and fixed the price thereof at the sum of \$2. Other illustrations could be made from Mr. Sharp's budget. We feel that Mr. Sharp's whole testimony is unreliable. In the first place, he showed himself entirely ignorant of the subject, his whole testimony being based upon the veriest hearsay. The employes, however, presented witnesses who testified from their actual experience. Of course, this Board of Arbitration will follow testimony drawn from actual experience in preference to mere hearsay. We, therefore, claim that the testimony of wives of motormen and conductors was by far the best evidence produced on the subject of women's apparel, and of apparel for children. It is even less than what should be allowed. It does not provide for an Easter bonnet, an Easter dress, or for any of the items dear to a woman's heart. We, therefore, discard Mr. Sharp's whole testimony on this subject as unreliable and unfair. and far below the amount common decency and humanity require. The sums allowed for women's apparel are as follows:

Mrs. Charles J. Hopwood, Tacoma	\$162.50
Mrs. C. A. Sturmer, Tacoma	155.55
Mrs. J. C. Bumgarner, Seattle	192.40
Mrs. Peterson, Seattle	196.40
Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Seattle	174.95
	\$882 35

This amount of \$882.35, divided by five, gives an average of \$174.47 as the amount for a woman's clothing for a year.

The sums allowed for a girl of twelve years for a year are as follows:

Mrs. Charles J. Hopwood, Tacoma		
Mrs. C. A. Sturmer, Tacoma		
Mrs. Peterson, Seattle		
Mrs. J. C. Bumgarner, Seattle	9	99.65
	0.2	(2.05
	- 330	62.25

making an average of \$90.56 for a girl's clothing.

The sums allowed for a boy of fourteen years for a year are as follows:

Mrs. Charles J. Hopwood, Tacoma	\$ 63.05
Mrs. C. A. Sturmer, Tacoma	61.10
Mrs. Bumgarner, Seattle	74.70
Mrs. Peterson, Seattle	87.65
Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Seattle	93.70
	\$380.20

making an average of \$76.04 for a boy's clothing for a year.

The witnesses who testified with reference to the men's clothing were Mr. Wallace and Mr. Morgan. Prices were obtained from McCormack Bros. and Dixon Bros., clothing concerns in Tacoma, and Mr. Wallace also obtained figures from Seattle. Mr. Morgan testified that \$247.95 was the price of items obtained from McCormack Bros., and \$167.85 from Dixon Bros., and Mr. Wallace testified to \$129.20 as obtained in the city of Seattle, but neglected to include a sweater, a mackinaw and an umbrella. We will include these items:

A sweater	-
Umbrella	
Total	\$17.50

making a total for Mr. Wallace of \$146.70.

The average expenditure is the sum of \$187.50 a year for a man's clothing.

FAMILY UNIT.

The clothing for two children, instead of three, has been taken. The universal family unit, however, throughout the United States, is five. The gradual decrease in the size of the family, we contend, is the result of the increased struggle required by parents to feed, clothe and educate their children. On the present wage and present prices a man hesitates to marry, and married people to rear children. For a street car employe to bring children into the world to suffer the privations required by the present wage and cost of living is sufficient to give pause to any human being. If industrial conditions are to mean an unending struggle for sheer existence, culminating in positive poverty for old age, we must at least sympathize with the point of view of the employe who refuses to marry, or of the married employe who refuses to bring children into the world to add to his present privations. As we have pointed out in our opening statement, the law of the State encourages the rearing of children. We submit this matter to the good judgment and common sense of the Board of Arbitration. We contend that a family of five is the proper unit, and that to limit the family budget to a family of four, or a family of three, is establishing a principle that is not for the best interest of our State and country.

PROPER AND NECESSARY EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A HOME ACCORDING TO A REASONABLE STANDARD OF LIVING.

Mr. Gottstein, of the Gottstein Furniture Company, testified that \$5 a month, or \$60 a year, was the minimum that could be allowed to maintain the furniture in the home. Mr. Sharp has allowed \$30 a year to cover this item. Mr. Gottstein testified that he has had actual experience in selling home equipment to street car people, and that from his experience he gave his testimony. Mr. Sharp has had no actual experience. It would seem that if this is to be determined from the testimony the sum of \$60 at least should be allowed for the proper maintenance of the household equipment.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

The education of children is compulsory in this State. School books are free, but school books do not cover the entire cost of education of children. Personal experience proves to the contrary. Whether the child is attending kindergarten, grammar school, high school, or the university, entertainments and social obligations that the child must meet require the expenditure of a small sum each month. One dollar per month will not cover fully this item. We will, however, allow the sum of one dollar per month, or \$12 per year to cover cost incident to the education of children. Schools create a taste for reading, which results in the requirement of books outside of the books furnished in the school. While we suggest the foregoing allowance for education of children, we do so with knowledge that the actual expenditure will exceed that amount.

DENTISTRY, MEDICINE, GLASSES AND SICKNESS.

Witnesses testified as to the amount required to be expended for these items. No two families will expend the same amount. Mrs. Hannan testified that it cost her family approximately \$10 a month. Mr. Sharp has allowed the sum of \$25 a year, or \$2.08 a month. This sum is, on its face, far too small to cover the average cost of dentistry and sickness. Ten dollars per month in some families would be more than is necessary. If one child is born into the family, the expenditure for the year would exceed this amount in view of other probable costs for sickness during the same year. We will allow for these requirements the sum of \$60 a year, or \$5 per month. This sum clearly is very moderate for that purpose. Many families will far exceed it, and very few will fail to exhaust it.

DUES TO CHURCHES OR FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The testimony has shown that approximately 33% of the employes in the city of Seattle belong to some church, and a larger percentage belong to fraternal societies. The minimum dues for membership in a fraternal society, which is not optional, exceed the sum of \$1 per month. Some fraternal societies having the insurance feature charge considerably more than \$1, some less than \$1. One dollar per month certainly is a very moderate sum to allow for this item. We will, however, adopt it and allow \$12 per year for church and fraternal societies.

ADEQUATE INSURANCE.

Three witnesses have testified on this subject, two for the employes and one for the companies. Happily these three agreed upon the amount that should be taken out of the wage each month for insurance. Mr. Dwight Mead, witness for the companies, testified that 10% should be allowed. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Silliman testified to the same effect. This amount we think is fair and reasonable for insurance. We are willing to accept less, on the basis of a flat allowance of \$10 per month for insurance. The allowance will purchase insurance in the amounts set forth in the following table, beginning with the age of twenty-one years:

21 vears @	\$19.60 per thousand	. \$6,125
22 years @	20.05 per thousand	
23 years @	20.50 per thousand	
24 years @	20.95 per thousand	
25 years @	21.45 per thousand	
26 years @	22.00 per thousand	
27 years @	25.55 per thousand	
28 years @	23.15 per thousand	
29 years @	23.75 per thousand	
30 years @	24.35 per thousand	
31 years @	25.00 per thousand	
32 years @	25.70 per thousand	
33 years @	26.45 per thousand	
34 years @	27.35 per thousand	
35 years @	28.10 per thousand	4,275
36 years @	28.95 per thousand	
37 years @	29.85 per thousand	
38 vears @	30.80 per thousand	
39 years @	31.80 per thousand	
40 years @	32.90 per thousand	
41 years @	34.10 per thousand	
42 vears @	35.35 per thousand	
43 years @	36.65 per thousand	
44 years @	38.05 per thousand	
45 years @	39.55 per thousand	3,040
46 years @	41.14 per thousand	
47 years @	42.80 per thousand	
48 years @	44.55 per thousand	
49 years @	46.35 per thousand	
50 years @	48.30 per thousand	. 2.485
51 years @	50.35 per thousand	
52 years @	52.55 per thousand	2,280
53 years @	54.90 per thousand	
54 years @	57.40 per thousand	2.090
55 years @	60.06 per thousand	
	62.85 per thousand	
56 years @ 57 years @	65.85 per thousand	
	69.05 per thousand	
58 years @	72.45 per thousand	
59 years @ 60 vears @	76.05 per thousand	

We, therefore, allow for the item of insurance the sum of \$120 per annum as a very modest sum for that purpose.

READING MATTER AND MUSIC FOR THE HOME AND SOME AMUSEMENTS FOR PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

Under this heading we will include toys for the children, and music and reading matter for the home. The local dailies delivered to the home on the basis of annual subscription will cost as follows:

- 1. Post-Intelligencer, \$9.00 per year.
- 2. Seattle Daily Times, 9.00 per year.
- 3. Seattle Star, 3.50 per year.

Any good magazine will cost \$1.20 per year. A musical instrument, together with music, in the home will cost \$12 per year approximately. Toys for the children will cost not less than \$6 per year. The total expenditure for these items, without extravagance, is as follows:

Newspapers (allowed by Mr. Sharp, including magazine)	12.00
Total	\$30 00

GAS.

Mr. Sharp allows \$10 per year for gas. From experience we know that this sum falls far short of the necessary yearly expenditure for gas in a home under present prices. Mr. Sharp probably does not know that the price of gas has been increased. From figures we have been able to obtain, we feel that the sum of \$22.16 should be allowed for this item.

PROFIT TO PROVIDE FOR INCAPACITY OF OLD AGE.

How rarely do we ever associate the employe with profits over the necessities of life! How rarely do we ever contemplate the business man apart from his profits! "How is business?" is the usual salutation. Around the word "profits" are centered the very lives of thousands of Americans. Profit is the amount left in the hands of the business man after all the costs of doing business have been paid. Profit to the employe is the amount of his wages left in his hands after paying all the costs of living. If the employe is not to be a charge upon the State when he reaches the point of incapacity as the result of age, he must have profits. Some countries recognize this truism and old age pensions are provided. Our Government has not recognized it, and as a result the broken-down employe is left in old age at the mercy of charity.

If a man out of his wages can save \$10 per month, at the end of the first year he will have accumulated \$120, and if thereafter every year he is permitted to save \$120 and his savings are placed at 4% interest, compounded semi-annually, at the expiration of ten years he will have the sum of \$1,442.30; at the expiration of twenty years, \$3,592.81; at the expiration of thirty years, \$6,779.67; at the expiration of forty years, \$11,538.46. In the interim of accumulation he will be protected by insurance. The sum of \$120 per year for profit is certainly not

exorbitant. If you ask the average working man what he is making, he says, "Oh, I am making a living." What did the slave make?— a living. It is our contention that the employe is entitled to something more than a living. For this item we ask that he be allowed to make as a profit the sum of \$120 per year. If this allowance is made it will give the very saving and the very ambitious a chance in the world. He can deny himself even the necessities of life to get to a position of safety. It will make the job held by the employe worth something. We will therefore allow this i*em which Mr. Sharp has omitted.

HOUSE RENT, CAR FARE AND TOBACCO.

We will agree with Mr. Sharp in his allowance of \$15 per month, including water, as the amount to be allowed for rent, and fix the sum of \$180 per year to cover that item. We also accept his allowance of \$65 for street car fare. Mr. Sharp has allowed the sum of \$6.20 per year for tobacco. To this we add the same amount for the wife for ice cream, candy, etc., making a total of \$12.40.

COST OF LIVING FOR FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS.

Groceries, meats and	fish	 		 	 			 	. \$	540	. 95
Fuel										59	. 70
Clothing for wife										174	47
Clothing for girl of 1										90.	56
Clothing for boy of 1										76.	04
Clothing for extra ch	ild							 		83	.30
Clothing for man										187	50
Maintenance househo										60	.00
Education of children										12	.00
Dues to church or fra										12	00
Dentistry, medicine.										60	00
Insurance										120	00
Reading matter, mus										30	00
Savings for old age.										120	.00
Gas for household us										22	
Electric light										12	00
Rent and water										180	
Street car fare										65	
Tobacco, ice cream, e									1	12	
Tobacco, ice cream, e	:	 	 		 ٠.	٠.	٠.	 	_	12.	
Total.									10.	017	00

6.—BUDGET AWARDED TO SEATTLE AND TACOMA, WASH-INGTON, STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The Board of Arbitration referred to in the previous section awarded the following minimum budget as the basis of its wage award:

FINDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED TO DETERMINE MATTERS IN CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., THE TACOMA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYES.

Groceries-Meat-Fish			 	 	\$533.40
Fuel					60.00
Clothing-man			 	 	90.50
Clothing—woman			 	 	87.00
Clothing—girl of 8 or 9			 	 [32.50
Clothing—boy of 14			 	 	48.50
Clothing—boy of 5 or 6			 	 	33.00
Maintenance of household e	quipm	ent	 	 	40.00
Education			 	 	11.00
Church—Fraternal dues			 	 	20.00
Medicine doctor, dentist.			 	 	60.00
Insurance					30.00
Reading matter, music			 	 	*
Savings			 	 	100.00
Gas			 	 	20.00
Electric light			 	 	15.00
Rent and water			 	 	184 00
Street car fare				 	35.70
Tobacco, ice cream			 	 	30.00
Recreation—movies, etc			 	 	30.00
Incidentals-stamps, barber	, etc			 	25.00
Miscellaneous			 	 	20.00
				1-	\$1,505.60

^{*}See Education.

Minimum Comfort Budget for one year for a family of five.

TOTAL BUDGET

Clothing																			,									\$	291.50
Food	٠.	٠			•	-		٠	•	 ٠	٠			٠	 -				٠		٠	٠		٠	٠	٠			533.40
Sundries	٠.		٠	٠.		٠	• •	٠	٠	 ٠	٠	٠.	-								•				٠	٠	٠.	1	366.00
Rent, etc.	• •	٠		٠.	٠	٠		4		 ٠		٠.		•		٠			٠	 	•	٠	٠.	•	٠	٠	٠.		314.70
		Τ	o'	ta	ιl															 								\$1	.505 . 60

REMARKS ON TOTAL BUDGET.

This budget may be called a minimum comfort budget and is slightly higher than a minimum health budget. Various minimum health budgets have been constructed and vary slightly from city to city and significantly from year to year as the cost of living rises. The minimum comfort budget has been rarely set by experts. Theoretically such a standard would vary according to the definition of comfort of the particular investigator. Practically such varying levels are not as great as would seem theoretically because minimum comfort budgets, actually existing, group around a definite level.

The accompanying budget is not one for an **ideal** family. The ideal wife is one who wastes no calories in food preparation and one having the expert knowledge of sewing of a graduate in domestic economy; but few actual wives have had the benefit of such education.

The budget is, however, a generalized budget. Thus some men smoke and some do not. The item for smoking should be generalized very much as the statistical term, the arithmetic mean, is a generalized term.

Actual budgets vary around a particular definite level, just as men vary in stature and weight. Particular extremes are therefore not cited; but the items have been set near an approximate arithmetic mean of budgets, many of which have been collected from existing families; although there is some argument for setting items nearer the upper variations than near the mean.

The budget is for a family of five. Three children are chosen for various reasons. (a) Three children at least are necessary for the race to perpetuate itself. (b) Federal and state experts do not make out budgets for less than families of five; thus, neither public nor expert opinion sanctions a smaller standard. (c) Standards of a warring and industrially competing nation would seem to demand three children as a minimum. (d) Unmarried men are less desirable than married men, individually and socially, physically and morally; and the economic barrier to marriage is recognized as an important one. (e) The family of five, while larger than the average in the company's employ, may nevertheless be taken as the standard family of workmen receiving the maximum hourly rate, and the lower differentials worked out from this rate.

REMARKS ON CLOTHING BUDGET.

The clothing estimates are made on the assumption that the wife does some sewing and remaking of some garments for the children. The figures are based on estimates of the life of garments to fractions of years. The clothing is also for a generalized family.

CLOTHING.

Man-	-i	-a+ am	o to	-)										ł	9	12.50
Top coats (macl	inaw-overco	at, swe	ale	η.	٠.	• •	٠.		• •	٠.	• •	• •	• •	٠٠	9	34.00
Suits (uniform,																
Shoes (and repa	irs)					٠.										14.00
Overshoes				٠.												1.50
Underwear (woo	olen and cot	ton)														6.00
Night garments																1.50
Hats (uniform o																3.00
																6.50
Shirts (flannel a	na cotton).			• •		٠.	٠.			٠.	• •	•	٠.	٠٠١		3.00
Sox				٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	•	٠.	• •		٠.	1		
Gloves (average	conductor a	and mo	tori	na	n)		٠.			٠.				• •		5.00
Ties, collars and	handkerch:	iefs												٠٠		2.00
Suspenders and	garters			٠.,										٠.١		1.00
Incidentals (cuf	buttons, h	rush, et	c.) .											[. 50
filcidentears (our			,											- 1		

CLOTHING-Continued.

Woman—				
Top coat				\$ 8.00
Suits				. 12.50
Shoes (and repairs)				
Rubbers				
Underwear				5.00
Nightgowns				. 3.00
Underskirt				. 2.00
Corset				
Kimono				
Waists				
House dresses				. 5.00
Street dress				
Hats				9.00
Gloves				. 2.50
Incidentals (veils, p	ins, purse,	, brush, slipp	oers, hndkfs., etc.).	4.50
Stockings				. 2.50
Aprons				
Umbrella				. 1.00
Total				\$87.00

Boy of 1	13 or 1	4	ye	ai	S-	_													
Γορ coat (m																			
Suit (and tro	ousers)	١. ١						 			 			 					
hoes (and r	epairs).						 			 			 					15.0
Jnderwear.								 			 			 			 		
light garme	nts							 			 			 					1.5
lats								 			 			 					2.0
hirts																			
tockings					ì		i	 	ì	 i	 	i							2.5
ies, handke	rchief	s,	et	ċ.	ì		i	 ٠,	,					 					1.5
	Tota																		\$48.5

Girl of 8 Top coat (an															\$ 5.00
Shoes (and re															
Underwaists a	ınd gar	ters	٠		 	 				,					1.50
Dresses (scho															
Petticoat (or	bloome	rs).	٠.,		 	 									1.0
Night garmen	ts				 	 									1.50
Hats															
Stockings					 										2.0
Ribbons and	handke	rch	ief:	s.	 	 									1.0
Umbrella					 	 									1.0
Underwear					 	 									.0
															-

Boy of 5 or 6 y	00 50																		
Top coat (and swea																			\$ 4.00
Shoes (and repairs)																			. 11.00
Suits (wash, best an	d cove	ralls)									,							. 8.00
Rubbers																			
Underwaists and ga																			
Night garments		· · · •		٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠	٠.	٠.		٠		٠			٠		. 1.00
Hats (and caps)			٠	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.		٠.			٠	٠.	٠			٠		. 1.25
Waists (and blouses Mittens, ties, handl	i)			٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.		٠.		٠.	٠		٠	٠	٠.	٠	•	2.00
Stockings																			
Underwear																			
Total																			. \$33.00

REMARKS ON FOOD BUDGET.

Various dietaries with differing proportions of meats, vegetables, fats, etc., have been constructed and each totals nearly the same figure. The calorie requirements are slightly over 12,000 a week for a family of five, distributed as follows: man, 3,400; woman, 2,700; boy of thirteen or fourteen, 2,700; girl of eight or nine, 2,000; boy of five or six, 1,500. The figure for meat is a little lower than is actually found among the carmen's families, but it is quite probable that during war time the item for meat will become progressively lower.

						O													
Cereal																	 	S	26.00
Vegetables					 			 									 .		78.00
Vegetables Fruit					 												 		41.60
Meat and me	eat su	bstit	ute	s.				 								 ì	 		98.80
Flour																			16.6
Bread					 					٠.			i			Ī			52.00
Fats					 		 				Ĺ	٠.		i		i			93.60
Sugar					 											 Ċ			23.40
Milk									Ċ		Ċ				Ċ	Ċ			87.3
Coffee and t	a												ì						16.00
	Tota																	_	533.40

REMARKS ON SUNDRIES.

The insurance and savings item is larger than actually occurs, due probably to the fact that expenses and wages do not at present permit saving. The item is conservatively low. Medical and dental care varies widely, but \$60 seems to be near the present average. The miscellaneous item is included because it actually exists.

SUNDRIES.	
Amusements (movies, vacations, picnics, etc.)	\$ 30.00
Education and literature	11.00
nsurance and savings	130 00
Comforts (tobacco, candy, Christmas, etc.)	30.00
Organizations	20.00
Dental and medical care	60.00
ncidentals (stamps, barbers, stationery, etc.)	25.00
Household (furniture, laundry, tools, etc.)	40.00
Miscellaneous (exigencies and waste)	20.00
interest (originates and habite)	
Total	\$366.00

REMARKS ON RENT, ETC.

In some houses the water is not included in the rent. Gas has recently risen and the estimate is on the proposed raise.

		F	E	TΓ	, 1	ΞT	C								
Rent and wat	er							 	 	 				 	 \$184.00
Gas										 			٠.	 	 20.00
Light								 	 				٠.	 	 15.00
Fuel								 	 		٠.	٠.			 60.00
Car fare								 	 					 	 35.70
															\$314.70

REMARKS ON THE RATE OF WAGES TO BE SET, BASED ON THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living estimated for a carman's family is \$1,520 a year at prevailing prices. If the employe six years and over with the company averages 288 hours of work a month, then his rate of pay should be 43 cents an hour in order to earn the standard of living wage. If the company maintains the present differential for years of service in the employ, then a man five years in the service should receive 41 cents; one for four years, 40 cents; and so on, to 36 cents for the first six months of service.

Light may be thrown on the wage increase from another angle, that of the correlation of rising prices and rising wages. A survey recently conducted in Seattle by the departments of Economics and Sociology of the University of Washington, for the United States Government, showed that for the eighteen months since June 1, 1916, the cost of living, including rent, fuel, sundries, food and clothing, had risen 34 per cent, and figures based on various prices indicated a continued rise of considerable magnitude for 1918, despite the efforts of Mr. Hoover. The maximum hourly rate of wages for carmen, June 1, 1916, was 31 cents. If the carmen six years and over in the service maintain the same standard of living in October, 1917, that they had in June, 1916, the maximum rate should be 41.5 cents. This figure would represent a lowering of the standard of living from December 1, 1913, when the 31 cent rate went into effect, because the cost of living has risen more since December 1, 1913, than it has since June 1, 1916. This figure of 41.5 cents is estimated for October, 1917, a time when prices are less than they will be in the Spring of 1918. So even assuming a continuance of the same standard of living as formerly, the hourly wage should be somewhat above 41.5, probably several cents. Inquiry has recently been made of the foremost authority on prices in the United States as to the probable fall in prices after the war, or their probable continuance at a high level. The reply was that a definite prediction cannot be made, but the probabilities, he thought, were for continued high prices.

7.—HIGHER FOOD PRICES AND THE PROPER NUTRITION OF WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

(Report of Professor Jaffa of the University of California.)

During September, 1917, an Arbitration Board which had been appointed to adjust the wages of employes of the street railways of Oakland, California, requested Professor M. E. Jaffa, of the College of Agriculture, University of California, to submit for their information a report regarding the increase in cost of food during the preceding ten years. As several other members of the faculty of the University had been asked for similar reports, Professor Jaffa decided to leave the matter of the total family income to be discussed by the economists and to emphasize in his report the purely nutritional side of the problem. He arranged a table showing the approximate amounts of the different staple foods which form the diet of the average family. He then calculated the cost of this diet for the preceding ten years, and made his results the basis of an analysis of the increased cost of living and of the effect of rising prices upon the physical well-being of the worker and his family.

"Food is no longer," he states, "considered as a mere appeaser of the appetite. It is now recognized, in its serious aspect, as a satisfier of the physiological needs of the body. These fundamental food needs do not vary with the income, but depend upon such things as growth, weight, and amount of work performed. It takes just as much milk to nourish the body of one baby as it does another, regardless of the father's earning capacity. A man engaged in heavy labor requires more food than does an office man, regardless of the difference in income. But the **DIET** is a different matter. One man may eat rib roast while another eats stew-but meat they both require. One may eat hothouse berries while the other eats dried apples-but fruit they both should have. In other words, a proper diet for any family should be drawn in right proportion and in adequate amounts from all five food classes, but for the family of small income the selection must be made, in large part, from the cheaper foods or grades of food in each class, and the quantity is usually found to be nearer to a minimum than can be considered desirable.

"The following table shows the effect of increased prices on the total food cost for a family of small income. It expresses the average of many dietary studies of such families and has been modified just enough to overcome undesirable deficiencies due to enforced privations, and to meet the **minimum** demands for health and efficiency.

"It can not be sufficiently emphasized that while this type of diet has been selected as a working basis, it is **not** therefore to be considered a sufficient or an approved diet. Only a certain proportion of people can maintain health on a minimum—which provides only that amount of energy which the body actually puts forth in the processes of living and working. It provides no safety factor, and allows for no individual differences. No person should be held down to a minimum when the appetite and apparent bodily needs seem to call for more. A minimum expresses the line below which it is dangerous to go. All the food which this diet calls for is **necessary**, but not **necessarily all** that is required.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD FROM MAY, 1907, TO MAY, 1907.

MINIMUM DIET ON WHICH HEALTH CAN BE MAINTAINED FOR A WORKINGMAN, HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN BETWEEN FOUR AND FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

	Fo	ood and	Cost for	1 Month	١.	Ma	rket Pric	e per Po	und.
Food Materials.	Pounds	1907	1912	1916	1917	1907	1912	1916	1917
Class I— Meat and Fish Milk Figgs Beans	50 120 6 8	\$5.75 4.80 .81 .40	\$7.25 4.80 1.12 .40	\$8.00 4.80 1.08 .40	\$10.00 6.00 1.56 1.60	\$0.115 .040 .135 .050	\$0.145 .040 .170 .050	\$0.160 .040 .180 .050	\$0.200 .050 .260 .020
Class II— Flour Cereals. Macaroni Rice	60 17 4 10	1 88 .49 .28 .60	1.92 .77 32 .60	1.92 1.02 .32 .60	4 80 1.36 .50 .83	.031 .029 .070 .060	.032 .045 .070 .060	.032 .060 .080 .060	.080 .080 .125 .083
Class III— Potatoes	35 55 50	.70 1.38 2.25	1 05 1 65 2 50	1 05 1.65 2.50	2.17 1.65 2.50	020 .025 .045	.033 .030 .050	.030 .030 .050	.062 .030 .050
Class IV— Butter Oils and Fats	8 10	2 20 1 35	2.55 1.90	2 40 2.00	3 60 2.50	.286	.320 .176	. 300	.450 .250
Class V— Sugar	25	1 38	1.53	1.75	2.25	. 055	. 060	.070	. 090
Extras— Coffee and Tea Sundries	2	. 73 2 00	1.00 2.30	1.00 2.50	1.00	. 20	,300	.300	.300
Total, per month		\$27.09	\$29.66	\$32.99	\$45 32				

Sundries include yeast, corn starch, cocoa, cheese, syrup, salt, etc.

A study of this table shows that the cost of food for the family diet here presented has gone up, in ten years, from \$27.00 to \$45.00—an increase of upwards of 67 per cent. Staggering as these figures are when considered in connection with a stationary income, the increase shown in the last year is by far most serious. It is quite evident that the increased cost of nearly \$18.23 shown in the table could not have been met by many families under discussion. It will be necessary, then, to consider what adjustments have been made, and the effect of these adjustments upon the health of the family.

Much has been accomplished by many people by substituting one food for another as prices have changed. Some of this has been legitimate and helpful—some has been unwise and detrimental.

The extent to which substitution can be practiced depends almost entirely upon the type of the original diet, and this, in turn, depends upon the income. Not only is the total supply of food more generous on the large income, representing the maximum for health rather than the minimum, but the distribution of foods in the various classes is different. On a low income, people can afford only a small quantity of the concentrated foods, meat, eggs, butter, and sugar, the largest proportion of their diet coming from the starchy foods which are "bulky," and furnish the cheapest form of nourishment for the money expended. As the income goes up and people are free to exercise their instinctive

choice, the use of meat, eggs, butter, sugar, etc. increases, and the starchy foods are decreased and replaced in part by the other class of bulky foods—fruits and vegetables, which are more expensive for the nourishment they contain, and are, therefore, not used freely by poorer people. We have, then, two very different types of diet to consider. Let us see what happens to each when prices rise:

MEAT.

When **meat** increases in price, the well-to-do, who have usually bought a large proportion of choice cuts, can substitute inferior ones on some days, use beans occasionally, or reduce their meat quantity somewhat. Where **cheap meats**, however, have been the rule, and where beans have **always** been used for economy, there is no recourse but to pay the price or go without. And when, at the same time, beans jump nearly three-hundred per cent, the detrimental form of substitution begins, and starchy foods and inadequate amounts of milk or cheese are substituted for protein. One food can not be used with safety to replace another **unless it is in the same class**, as each of the five classes have important and different uses in the body.

POTATOES.

Again, when potatoes increase in price, most people used rice or macaroni as a substitute, although potato is a **vegetable** and **not** a cereal food. Here again the well-to-do suffered no harm. Their supply of other vegetables, as well as fruit, was enough for their physiological needs. But the people on a minimum diet have always depended upon potatoes very largely to furnish that **fresh quality**, and those special minerals so important to health. They have never afforded much other vegetable, nor do these others furnish the amount of nourishment in addition to the hygienic values, that potatoes do. Therefore, people of small income suffered in health. That this form of substitution was detrimental was shown in several institutions where this form of economy caused a decided increase in the drug bills.

SUGAR.

There is no cheap substitute for sugar, and when this food became expensive, the quantity was reduced and nothing was substituted.

As the maximum and medium diets provide good amounts of all forms of concentrated foods, a moderate reduction in quantity of one kind, or several, can be made without injury to health. But where the diet is already low, the loss of nourishment is keenly felt, and when all other forms of concentrated foods are also expensive, no adequate substitution can be made.

The scheme works like this:

Cereal food forms the cheapest and largest part of the diet. The price rises, and the pocket book is strained.

Meat and beans increase in price, and people are told to eat more cereals. Result: more bulky food, unbalanced diet, less nourishment, but more expense.

Butter increases in price. The supply is cut down. People are told that other foods can provide the nourishment. Result: more bulk, less balance, and less nourishment.

Sugar increases in price. Amount is cut down and nothing is substituted.

Milk increases in price. Amount is cut down and nothing is substituted. Result: more loss of protein and of fat.

Cereals rise again. There is no cheaper food, and nothing can be substituted.

Where the income is small this process soon drains the diet of those foods which are most essential to health, and forces it down below the danger line.

The accompanying chart¹ will help to illustrate how the high food prices have affected the diets of families of varying incomes.

After pointing out many popular misconceptions as to the increased cost of living, Professor Jaffa concludes with an unusually strong point: "A great many persons," he states, "tend to ignore a small percentage of advance in price of a particular foodstuff which as a matter of fact may be very serious because of the importance of the food or the frequent use of it, while, on the other hand, great stress is often laid on a spectacular rise in price of a food which may be used only occasionally and, as a consequence, adds little to the total food cost of a family."

8.—INCREASED LIVING COSTS, 1916-1917.

An employer of labor requested the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station for an estimate of the increased cost of living which he might use as a basis for adjustment of wages with his employes. Accordingly, Professor M. E. Jaffa, to another branch of whose work reference has just been made, prepared a statement (which has been printed as a bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station) showing for an average family the increase in cost of living from May, 1916, to May, 1917.

"It is impossible," Professor Jaffa states, "to estimate the expenses of any family without knowing all the conditions, but there are certain fixed items of expense, and the percentage of increase in cost is known for others. These form a good basis for calculation in regard to the effect of high prices on the mode of living of a family of small income and will be discussed in turn. The accompanying table shows how the varying prices of foodstuffs affect the total food cost."

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD FROM MAY, 1916, TO MAY, 1917.

MINIMUM DIET ON WHICH HEALTH CAN BE MAINTAINED FOR A WORKINGMAN, HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN BETWEEN FOUR AND FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

<u> </u>	Food a	and Cost for	Month	Market Pr	ice per Pound
	Pounds.	1916	1917	May 1916	May 1917
Meat and fish	50	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$0.16	\$0.20
Milk	120	4.80	6.00	.04	.05
Eggs	6	1.08	1.56	18	.26
Beans	8	.40	1.60	.05	.20
Flour	. 60	1.92	4.80	.032	.08
Cereals	17	1.02	1.36	.06	.08
Macaroni	4	.32	.50	.08	.125
Rice	10	. 60	.83	.06	.083
Potatoes	35	1.05	2.17	.03	.062
Vegetables	55	1.65	1.65	.03	.03
Fruits	50	2.50	2.50	.05	.05
Butter	8	2.40	3.60	.30	. 45
Oil and fats	10	2.00	2.50	. 20	. 25
Sugar	25	1.75	2.25	.07	.09
Coffee and tea	· · · · · · · · · ·	1.00	1.00	.30	. 30
Sundrics		2.50	3.00		
First total		\$32.99	\$45.32 per	month.	
Extra for man		2.55	3.25		
Second total		\$35.54	\$48.57 per	month.	
Per person per day		.237	.324		

"The first total is adequate if the man of the family is engaged in ordinary labor. The second total allows for 1,000 calories extra food for heavy work. If the labor performed is that of a lumberman or harvest hand, a further increase of three and a quarter dollars is necessary.

"Additional children will add the following amounts to the food budget:

Between 3 and 6 years . . . \$ 5.70 per month
Between 6 and 9 years . 6.75 per month
Between 9 and 13 years . 7.90 per month.
A girl over 13 years . 9.00 per month
A boy over 13 years . 10.50 to \$11.00 per month.

"The item of 'Sundries' includes such articles as corn starch, syrup, cheese, salt, pepper, mustard, yeast, etc.

"The diet here presented expresses the minimum on which health and efficiency can be maintained. It admits of many rearrangements between the staples of the same class, according to the preferences of people of different nationalities; more macaroni, less rice; more vegetables, less fruit; more meat and less milk; but no appreciable variations could be made in the cost without a corresponding decrease in the nourishment. In view of this fact the increase in cost of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent is serious.

"It is unnecessary to say that many families live on much less than the diet given, which may account for a large proportion of stunted children, many diseases, early death or inefficiency.

"Clothing.—This item of expense varies greatly according to the ages of the children and the ability of the family to live up to any kind of a standard. But the increase averages 331/3 per cent. The most

important item under this heading is shoes, the price of which has increased in greater proportion than that of other articles of clothing. It is impossible to reduce the cost of shoes, as can be done with other kinds of wearing apparel, by making up cheap material at home.

"Shoes show an increase in price of 50 per cent at present, but this will undoubtedly be changed to 100 per cent in the near future when the retailers are obliged to replace their stock at the ruling wholesale prices. The following estimate of the shoe cost for the family considered is conservative and shows an increase of 50 per cent for the past year.

COST OF SHOES PER MONTH FOR FAMILY OF FIVE.

	1916	1917
ShoesRepairs	\$3.25 2.00 \$5.25	\$5 00 3 00 \$8.00

"Rent.—The prices paid for rent in cities by families of small income from \$12 to \$17, so that \$15 seems a fair average for the budget of the family.

"Since the food cost is often 40 or 50 per cent, and the rent 20 per cent of small incomes, and since clothing, which often takes the lion's share of the balance, has increased $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, it would seem that enough data are at hand to warrant a preliminary budgeting for a family with an assumed income of \$75 a month.

	1916	1917
Rent	\$15.00	\$15.00
Light	1.50	1.50
Fuel	3.00	3.00
Food	33.00	45.00
Shoes	5.25	8.00
	\$57.75	\$72.50
Balance	17.25	2.50
Income	\$75.00	\$75.00

"In 1916 there was a balance of \$17.25 a month to cover such other expenses as

Insurance	Clothing (except shoes)	Vacation
Organization dues	School incidentals	Recreation
Drugs	Household upkeep	Amusements
Doctor bills	Church support	Incidentals
Dentist bills	Car fares	Emergencies

"In 1917 there is \$2.50 a month left to cover this long list of items, many of which are unavoidable, others urgent, and few of which can be omitted.

"The higher prices have in all probability been met by a reduction in the food supply of the family. Rent must be paid, shoes and some little clothing must be bought, other incidentals must be met, but food, which is the largest item of expense and is susceptible of manipulation, can generally be reduced. This should not be done at the expense of the growth and development of the children and the efficiency and endurance of the adults."

9.—A MINIMUM BUDGETARY ESTIMATE FOR PACIFIC COAST WORKERS.

Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto, of the faculty of the University of California, in October, 1917, prepared a detailed estimate of the minimum outlay required for a workingman's family of husband, wife, and three children of school age, in San Francisco. This amount she placed at \$110 a month with the statement that it covered a minimum standard of wholesome living and not mere subsistence.

"The typical worker in San Francisco," she states in her explanatory comment, "belongs to a class which insists upon having food enough to provide a palatable and somewhat varied dietary; shelter and clothing that conforms to the traditional idea of the 'decencies' rather than the 'necessities;' some income to pay for schooling the children, for relaxation in leisure hours, and something to provide against the risks of ill-health, invalidity and death. Though the total looks large, it is actually little above Miss Byington's estimates in her Homestead Study, considering the rise in the prices of food and clothing Inspection of the individual items will show that very modest sums have been assigned to each class of wants. The housewife who keeps within the amounts specified must still have to be a cautious purchaser, and capable in preparing foodstuffs and industrious in making clothing.

"It would seem, then, that the present scale of wages is such that a family of man, wife, and three children of school age cannot be maintained without getting into debt or receiving aid on much less than \$110 a month. When the normal breadwinner is paid less than this sum, one of three things, any one of them harmful for the group and for the community, is likely to happen:

- "1. Other members of the family will have to work to eke out the income, or
- "2. There will be less food than is necessary for the men to do efficient work. The risks of ill-health to all members of the group and the consequent costs to the group and to society are equally plain. Or
- "3. The group must go without many of the articles noted under Sundries and House Operations. The probabilities of stupidity, early breakdown, and dependency are evident, for the expression of the more subtle capacities, the capacity for foresight, for generosity, for sociability, depends on having some money for 'Sundries.' One of the most important differences between social dependents, potential or actual, and self-supporting citizens is that social dependents are willing to go without the money for 'Sundries' and capable men and women recognize the imperative need for the money that will buy those things the term covers."

LIVING EXPENSES FOR FAMILY OF FIVE

Items.	Month.	Year.	Total.
Rent House Operation Fuel Light	\$20.00 11.50 3.00 1.50	\$240.00 138.00 36.00 18.00	\$240.00 138.00
Laundry Soap, matches, etc. Garbage removal Furnishings—maintenance and additions	. 25 1.00 . 25 2.50	3.00 12.00 3.00 30.00	
Telephone Iucideutals—occasional help, repair of house Food Clothing	1.50 1.50 45.00 288.40	18.00 18.00 540.00 288.40	540.00 288.40
Man Wife Children (3, all under 12 years) Sundries.	74.50 73.90 140.00 22.50		270.00
Car fare. Medicines. Doctors and dentists. Savings (for invalidity).	4.00 1.25 5.00 5.00	48.00 15.00 60.00 60.00	
Organization dues. Iusurance (burial). Stamps and stationery. Newspapers, school supplies, etc.	1.25 2.00 .25 1.25	15.00 24.00 3.00 15.00	
Tobacco, drinks, etc. Church, charity, etc. Gifts (Christmas, etc.).	1.00 .50 1.00	12.00 6.00 12.00	
Grand total			\$1,476.40

EXPENDITURE FOR CLOTHING.

MAN	WIFE.		CHILDREN (3 under	12)
MAN Article. Price. 1 business suit (@ \$20 lasts 2 years). \$10.00 1 extra trousers 5.00 4 shirts 3.00 5 collars 5.50 2 ravats 5.50 a underwear 5.00 6 pairs sox 1.50 6 pairs sox 1.50 1 pair slippers, gum shoes, ctc. 1.25 Handkerchiefs 1.100 1 hat (@ \$3.00 lasts 2 years) 1 cap . 75 Sundries: Muffler, sweater, gloves, purse, watch fob, umbrella, etc. \$5.00 \$65.00	Article. 1 street dress (@ \$20 lasts 2 years). 1 house dress. Waists. Stockings. Aprous. Uuderwear. Hats. Gloves. Coat (@ \$20 lasts 2 yrs.) Handkerchiefs. 2 pairs shoes. Repairs on shoes. House shoes. Sundries: Hairpins, veils, toilet articles, repairs of clothing, frills, etc. 1 ceremonial dress (@ \$21 lasts 3 years).	\$10.00 3.00 5.00 3.00 90 5.00 5.00 1.50 10.00 1.50 10.00 3.75 3.25	Article. 9 suits or dresses	Price. \$25.00 15.00 15.00 8.00 5.00

SUMMARY TABLE.

Items.	Amounts.	
Rent House operation Food Clothing Sundries	\$ 240.00 138.00 540.00 288.40 270.00	
Grand total	\$1,476.40	

10.—STUDY MADE ON THE PACIFIC COAST BY THE LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

One of the most recent budgetary investigations was made on the Pacific Coast during October, 1917, by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The investigation was made for the purpose of securing an equitable basis for wage increases to workers in the shipyards of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

The period determined upon to make a study of the advance in the cost of living of shipyard employes on the Pacific coast was the fifteen months beginning with June, 1916, and ending with September, 1917. The pre-war date of June 1, 1916, was selected because an agreement as to wages and working conditions was entered into by employers and employes in Seattle on that date. This agreement expired on July 31, 1917, and its termination was the occasion for the demand of the employes in that city and elsewhere for higher rates of pay.

With the determination of the principle that money wages should follow the cost of living so that real wages and standards would be unimpaired by the war, it inevitably followed that if the cost of living was practically the same in the different shipbuilding localities that the award of the Board might be extended to all localities and a uniform wage scale established. The evidence submitted to the Board, together with the results of its own direct investigations, soon convinced the Board that there was no variation between localities of sufficient importance to justify the establishment of any differentials. Food prices in Seattle, Portland and San Francisco were practically the same. Those in Los Angeles were somewhat relatively higher, but it was considered that this was more than offset by lower fuel and clothing costs.

The extensive investigation and the tabulation and weighting of price statistics incident to the investigation was made possible by the active cooperation with the Staff of the Board members of the faculty of the Department of Economics in the University of Washington, and also by the cooperation of the faculty of the University of California. Five members of this faculty of the University of Washington, one of whom was a recognized specialist in cost of living statistics, and another in food prices and marketing, did field work in collecting comparative retail prices of foodstuffs, clothing, rents, fuel and sundries. They visited a large number of dealers and made actual transcriptions from their records. These price data were checked afterwards with the exhibits presented at the public hearings of the Board, by tradesmen and others.

After these price data were collected from original sources, a large amount of work was necessary in averaging and weighting them in order to make up a comparative budget for a representative workingman's budget. This work was done under the direction of the economists already referred to, with the assistance of some of their students in statistics. Prices from individual tradesmen were added and averaged.

Relative prices in October, 1917, as compared with June, 1916, were then worked out. Weights were then given to the different items of expense as follows:

- 1. Articles of food and fuel according to the amounts shown as expended in the Washington State Bureau of Labor budget.
- 2. Different articles of clothing, according to sworn statements of expenditure made by the Seattle street railway workers to their wage arbitration board.
- 3. Sundries according to the practice of Chapin and other students.

The proportion which expenditures for each group of articles consumed bore to the total expenditures of a workingman's family was then determined by accepting the results of an actual investigation made on the Pacific coast in 1901, by the United States Bureau of Labor. The percentage of increase in each class of commodities and the weights given to each group were as follows:

Classes of expenditures.	Weight or per cent of total budget.	Increase in weighted prices June 16- Sept. 17.
Food	40	46%
Rent	18	51,0%
Clothing	14	51% 22%
Sundries	15	
Fuel	4	40%

As a net result of the weighting of different commodities, and of the several classes of commodities entering into the consumption of workingmen's families, it was found by the Board that the general increase in the cost of living for the period under consideration, June, 1916-October, 1917, amounted to 31 per cent, and rates of pay were advanced accordingly.

11.—BUDGET OF THE ANNUAL COST OF LIVING, 1914-1917, COMPILED BY THE STATE BUREAU OF LABOR, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.

Beginning with April, 1914, the Washington State Bureau of Labor has instituted during the month of April of each year a special investigation of prices of food and fuel. Statistics are secured by field agents from about forty retail dealers in as many towns and cities throughout the State. As to the relative importance of different items of expenditure the Labor Commission states that "when the budget was first prepared, a great many families were interviewed as to varieties of articles and quantities thereof necessary for a family of five during a period of one year, so that in this particular the average amounts used are also accurate.

"A careful perusal will also convince that the quantities estimated are conservatively low. Flour, 686 pounds for a year, means only about six ounces per day per person, for a family of five; potatoes, 800 pounds means about seven ounces per day. Flesh meat and fish allowances are very small."

The budgetary table is divided into three sections: one showing the cost for groceries, a second the costs of flesh meat and fish, and a third, fuel costs. Comparative costs for two of the largest industrial cities of the State, Seattle and Spokane, are shown in the table below for the four years, 1914-1917.

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL COST OF FOODSTUFFS AND FUEL FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE.

Quantity and article.		Sea	ttle.		Spokane.						
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917			
260 lbs. sugar, granulated											
cane	\$13.00	\$16.90	\$22.36	\$23.92	\$14.04	\$17.68	\$21.06	\$24.96			
14 sacks flour, fancy	10.00	25.90	21.84	38.74	10.00	26.00	20 20	44.00			
patent, 49-lb	19.08		.68	.90	19.08 .68	26.00 .74	20.30	41.02			
2 sacks corn meal, 10-lb 75 lbs, rolled oats, bulk.	.65 3.56	.68 4.05	3.75	3.98	3.25	3.60	3.75	1.00			
8 cwt. potatoes, white.	9.00	17.40	15.12	34.00	5.56	11.71	12.00	32.80			
25 lbs. beans, navy	1.85	1.93	2.38	4.18	1.75	1.95	2.00	3.48			
26 lbs. onions, dry	1.69	73	.91	3.17	1.56	.83	7.78	3.35			
12 lbs. barley, pearl	.84	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.02	1.04	.96	1.20			
10 lbs. split peas	.70	.90	.90	.97	.85	.99	.95	1.13			
22 lbs. rice, Japan	1.41	1.61	1.87	1.61	1.71	1.89	1.76	2.00			
80 lbs. butter, creamery	25.00	23.52	30.48	36.00	26.80	26.32	30.80	37.04			
25 lbs. butter, ranch	6.88	6.25	10.00	10.73	6.67	6.60	7.50	10.63			
30 lbs. soda crackers	3.00	2.79	2.85	3.84	2.70	2.97	3.15	4.56			
80 doz, eggs, fresh	19.52	19.76	22 00	28.88	20.00	19.20	20.00	31.04			
4 lbs. macaroni	. 36	.35	. 30	. 33	. 39	.35	. 32	. 30			
20 lbs. cheese, American	5.00	4.62	5.00	5.92	5.25	4.66	5.20	6.00			
6 lbs. cheese, imp. Swiss	2.18	2.28	3.12	2.28	2.20	2.50	2.40	3.90			
12 lbs. raisins, seedless.	1.29	1.43	1.57	1.60	1.27	1.42	1.54	1.90			
20 lbs. dried prunes	2.40	2.58	2.62	2.66	2.35	2.50	2.16	2.76			
8 doz. lemons	1.92	1.65	1.68	1.94	2.30	1.66	1.70	2.00			
3 gals. syrup, corn	1.80	1.67	1.65	1.97	2.23	1.91	1.92	2.35			
10 lbs. comb honey	1.94	1.91	1.83	1.92	1.90	1.75	1.63	1.83			
3 gals. pickles, sour	1.65	1.82	1.95	1.52	1.61	1.60	2.10	2.37			
3 gals, vinegar, cider	1.39	1.20	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.11	1.17	1.15			
18 cans canned tomat-	2 70	265	2.52	2.02	2.70	2.70	206	2 (0			
oes, No. 3	2.70	2.65	2.52	2.93	2.70	2.70	2.86	3.60			
22 cans canned corn,	2.24	2.42	2.75	3.12	2.82	2.40	2.64	3.39			
No. 2	2.24	2.42	2.13	3.12	4.84	2.40	2.04	3.39			
20 cans canned peas.	2.60	2.64	2.80	2.76	2.80	2.58	2.66	2.60			
No. 2	2.00	2.04	2.60	2.70	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.00			

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL COST OF FOODSTUFFS AND FUEL FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE—Concluded.

[Survey made in month of April of each year indicated.]

Quantity and article.		Sea	ittle.			Spo	kane.		
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917	
9 cans canned beans, No. 2	1.24	1.22	1.07	1.31	1.26	1.22	1.18	1.42	
9 lbs. baking powder cream tartar. 12 lbs. corn starch. 50 lbs. carrots. 35 lbs. cabbage. 40 lbs. coffce, medium	1.06 .59 1.40	4.09 1.08 .95 1.37	4.28 1.15 1.06 1.40	4 28 1.04 1.65 2.73	4.05 1.20 .59 1.66	4.08 1.14 .80 1.51	3.83 1.02 .85 .88	4.05 1.30 1.65 3.40	
grade. 10 lbs. tea, medium grade. 12 rts. tomato catsup. 20 lbs. salt 85 bars soap. Vegetables. Fruit. Milk, fresh and condensed	4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00	14.00 4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00 33.00	14.00 4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00 33.00	14.00 4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00 36.50	14.00 4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00 33.00	14.00 4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00 33.00	14.00 4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00 33.00	14.00 4.50 3.00 .67 4.25 20.00 15.00 36.50	
Total for groceries Weekly average		\$254.04 4.89	\$268.78 5.17	\$331.30	\$238.13	\$252.10 4.85	\$256.43	\$342.82 6.59	
1914 Relative per- centages	100.	107.	114	140.	100.	106.	108.	144.	
74 lbs. lard	\$11.66 1.22	\$11.54 1.18	\$11.10 1.05	\$19 24 1.02	\$11.10 1.19	\$10.80 1.15	\$11.69 1.00	\$21.09 1.09	
5 cans canned clams, No. 1. 24 lbs. canned salmon, No. 1. 40 lbs. smoked bacon. 20 lbs. smoked ham. 10 lbs. smoked houlder. 150 lbs. roast beef. 100 lbs. boiling meat. 120 lbs. steak. 40 lbs. veal. 50 lbs. mutton. 60 lbs. pork. 25 lbs. poultry. 68 lbs. fresh fish.	3.90 10.90 4.35 1.63 30.00 12.00 22.40 7.76 8.00 11.00 4.40 7.62	.64 4.51 11.04 4.28 1.47 31.20 11.80 22.32 7.76 9.30 10.86 5.33 8.30	.63 4.32 11.20 5.00 1.42 31.50 12.40 22.56 7.28 10.70 10.86 5.20 11.22	.71 5.11 14.12 6.14 2.50 35.85 12.50 27.96 8.72 10.35 14.76 8.48 16.25	.69 4.80 10.16 4.28 1.53 24.00 9.60 21.84 7.28 6.25 9.72 4.00 8.50	.68 3.91 9.04 3.72 1.40 29.70 10.90 22.56 9.28 9.20 10.20 4.23 9.11	.66 3.89 9.40 4.24 1.64 32.63 12.50 24.00 7.72 10.45 10.62 4.73 12.65	5.78 13.84 6.64 2.25 25.80 12.70 25.56 9.68 11.10 15.12 6.45 11.76	
Total for meat and fish	\$137.53 2.64	\$141.53 2.72	\$146.44 2.81	\$183.71 3.53	\$124.94 2.40	\$135.88 2.61	\$147.82 2.84	\$169.59 3.26	
1914 Relative per- centages	100.	103.	106.	134.	100.	109.	118.	136.	
4½ cords wood, fir, stove length	\$25.52 18.75	\$29.25 18.90	\$27.45 18.75	\$27.56	\$35.46 25.50	\$31.95 24.99	\$33.75 25.50	\$37,50 29.00	
Total for fuel Weekly average 1914 Relative per-	\$44.27 .85	\$48.15 .92	\$46.20 .89	\$47.69 .92	\$60.96 1.17	\$56.94 1.09	\$59.25 1.14	\$66.50 1.28	
ceptages	100.	109,	104.	108.	100.	93.	97.	109.	
Totals: Groceries Meat and fish Fuel	\$236.66 137.53 44.27	\$254.04 141.53 48.15	\$268.78 146.44 46.20	\$331.30 183.71 47.69	\$238.13 124.94 60.96	\$252.10 135.88 56.94	\$256.43 147.82 59.25	\$342.82 169.59 66.50	
Grand total	\$418.46 8.04 100.	\$443.72 8.53 106.	\$461.42 8.87 110.	\$562.70 10.82 134.	\$424.03 8.15 100.	\$444.92 8.55 105.	\$463.50 8.91 109.	\$578.91 11.13 137,	

THE COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR THE PERIOD 1914-1917 BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES, FOR SECTIONS OF THE STATE, OTHER THAN THE ABOVE NAMED CITIES, ARE SHOWN BELOW:

		Exclusive of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane.												
Classes of Expenditures.		Southw	estern			North	wester	n.	Eastern.					
	1914	1914 1915 1916 1917				1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917		
Groceries	\$230 4.42	\$247 4.75 107	\$247 4.75 107	\$331 6.37 144	\$231 4.45 100	\$243 4.67 105	\$254 4.88 110	\$328 6.31 142	\$232 4.45 100		\$254 4.89 110	\$333 6.41 144		
Meat and fish: Total Weekly average. 1914 relative percentage	2.64	\$134 2.59 98	\$138 2.65 101	\$175 3.36 127	\$134 2.58 100	\$130 2.50 97	\$138 2.64 102	\$184 3.54 137	\$138 2.66 100	\$138 2.67 100		\$175 3.36 126		
Fuel: Total Weekly average 1914 relative percentage	0.74	\$43 0.83 111	\$40 0.77 104	\$28 0.54 73	\$51 0.99 100	\$45 0.87 88	\$44 0.86 87	\$48 0.93 94	\$59 1.14 100	\$56 1.08 95	\$57 1.09 96	\$61 1.18 103		
All commodities: Grand total Weekly average	7.80	\$425 8.17 105	\$425 8.17 105	\$534 10.27 132	\$417 8.02 100	\$418 8.04 100		\$560 10.78 134			\$454 8.72 106			

(Cents in annual expenditures have been omitted.)

12.—COST OF A MINIMUM FOOD SUPPLY FOR A REPRESENTATIVE CITY FAMILY.

Inspector Graef, of the Department of Health, New York City, in October 19, 1917, made a careful comparison of the costs of the various elements in a standard dietary in the largest cities of the United States. He found that the cheapest wholesome dietary for a family of five (man, wife, and three children), cost \$9.67 a week in New York City, \$9.25 in New Orleans, \$9.14 in Boston, \$9.12 in San Francisco, and \$9.89 in Chicago. The average for 24 cities and towns in the United States was \$9.43.

The menus provided at these figures, however, were not especially tempting (see Menu No. 1 which follows), and a really palatable dietary, it was estimated, would cost approximately 25 per cent more than the figures just quoted, or \$12.95 a week in New York City, \$12.59 in Chicago, \$12.45 in Boston, \$11.92 in New Orleans, and \$11.46 in San Francisco. The average for 24 cities throughout the United States was \$12.68 a week. On an annual basis this would make a minimum food cost for a representative family from \$489.36 to \$659.36. The latter figures are more representative, as they contain a considerable proportion of really palatable foods. The detailed report of Inspector Graef was as follows:

"With a chart of retail prices throughout the United States as basis (see American Food Journal, September, 1917), the attached weekly family food budget was calculated for a New York City family as compared with a family living in one of several other large cities.

"The family—a typical one—consists of a man (at active work similar to that of average city liver), a woman and three children. According to the Atwater Standard they would require:

Man	3500 calories per day.
Woman	
Girl (16 years)	
Child (12 years)	

(5)...22500

2500 average daily requirement.

"From 10 to 15 per cent of these calories must be protein or tissue-building foods.

"Menus No. 1, which follows, consists of low cost foods of high nutritious value, selected not only with a view to the requirements of a ration, balanced as far as food values, but also a selection to satisfy the palate. The meat allowed would, in all probability, not be sufficient for the man of the family; where this is true, meat has been allowed for him in shape of ham sandwich, to be taken at midday meal—presumably 'carried to work.'

"Menus No. 2 consists of foods chosen more essentially for attractiveness and with a more liberal allowance of meat.

MENUS NO. 1.

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper									
	MONDAY										
Oatmeal Rye Bread Oleo, Milk	Bean Loaf Steamed Rice Apple Tapioca Milk	Prune Sauce Corn Dodger Cocoa, Milk Tea									
TUESDAY (WHEATLESS AND MEATLESS DAY)											
Cornmeal Rye Bread, Milk Oleo, Sugar, Coffee	Brazilian Bean Soup Beet Tops Rye Bread, Oleo Prunes, Milk	Junket Caramel Sauce Rye Bread Tea									
	WEDNESDAY										
Oatmeal and Prunes Muffins Milk, Oleo, Coffee	Muffins Peanut Butter										
THURSDAY											
Hominy, Coffee Corn Bread, Oleo Milk	Macaroni and Cheese Apple Sauce Gingerbread Milk	Cream of Tomato Soup Bread Oat Wafers Prune Sauce									
	FRIDAY										
Cornmeal Mush Syrup for adults Milk for children Toast and Oleo Coffee	Hashed Cod Oatmeal Wafers Milk, Bananas	Lima Beans, Scalloped Graham Bread Peaches Milk									
	SATURDAY										
Hominy	Baked Peas and Pork Cornbread and Rice (steamed with milk) Apple Sauce Milk	Cream Toast, Cheese Stewed Prunes Milk for children									
	SUNDAY										
Oatmeal	Baked Corn and Beans and Cheese Rice Pudding with Prunes	Baked Bananas Cornmeal Muffins Oleo, Milk									

WEEK'S MARKET LIST FOR MENUS NO. 1. PRICES IN CERTAIN CITIES.

Kind of food.	New York City.	Average of 24 cities throughout U. S.	Boston.	Chicago.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
Canned foods	\$0.361	\$0.331	\$0.340	\$0.350	\$0.350	\$0.300
Cereals	2.993	3.032	2.109	3.289	2.985	2.036
Dried fruits	.999	.949	. 930	.894	.905	.853
Fruits	. 195	.195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195
Sugar and syrup	. 389	.422	. 391	.409	.393	. 428
Fats	.606	.610	. 600	.640	. 580	.700
Dairy Products	2.392	2.011	2.878	2.347	2.134	2.048
Vegetables	.709	.739	. 769	.760	. 685	.674
Meats and fish	.937	.901	.850	.917	.939	.810
Condiments	.90	.90	. 90	.90	.90	.90
	\$9.672	\$9.430	\$9.148	\$9.891	\$9.256	\$9.129

WEEK'S MARKET LIST AND ITS FOOD VALUE FOR MENUS NO. 2.

Kind of foods.	Total Calories.	Protein grams.
_	42272.0 5716.0 7560.5 11845.0 10355.2	1391.06 47.60 47.60 24.48 555.87 156.05 730.21

	BUDGETARY STUDIES.	14
Breakfast	MENUS NO. 2. Dinner MONDAY	Supper
Apple Sauce Rolled Oats Codfish Balls Coffee, Bread, Oleo	Meat Balls Rice, Boiled Onions White Sauce Bread, Oleo Apple Betty	Prune Sauce Gingerbread Tea, Oleo
TUESDAY (WI	HEATLESS AND ME	ATLESS DAY)
Hominy Scrambled Eggs Coffee, Bread, Oleo (rye)	Scotch Barley Soup Cheese Fondue Beet Tops Rye Bread, Oleo Rice Pudding	Peaches Oatmeal Macaroons Cocoa
	WEDNESDAY	
Shredded Wheat Scrambled Eggs Coffee, Bread, Oleo	Planked Steak Onions Bread, Oleo Apple Tapioca	Apple Sauce Cookies Bread Tea, Oleo
	THURSDAY	
Rice, Prune Sauce Cream Toast Coffee, Bread, Oleo	Stewed Beans Tomato Sauce Cornbread, Oleo Apple Cake Cornstarch Sauce	Prune Loaf Milk Tea, Bread Oleo
	FRIDAY	
Rolled Oats Codfish Balls Coffee, Bread, Oleo	Baked Fish Lettuce French Dressing Prune Jelly	Fried Hominy Syrup Peach Sauce Tea, Bread Oleo
Cornmeal, Apple Sauce French Sauce Coffee, Bread, Oleo	SATURDAY Bean Loaf Tomato Sauce Scalloped Potatoes Peach Pie Bread, Oleo	Junket Oatmeal Macaroons Tea, Bread, Oleo
Hominy Boiled Eggs Coffee, Bread, Oleo	SUNDAY Roast Leg Lamb Beet Tops Potatoes Chocolate Pudding	Cornmeal Souffle Bread, Oleo Cocoa

Chocolate Pudding Bread, Oleo

WEEK'S MARKET LIST FOR MENUS NO. 2.

Kind of food.	New York City.	Average of 24 cities throughout U. S.	Boston.	Chicago.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
Canned goods Cereals. Dried fruits Sugar and syrup. Dairy products. Vegetables. Meats and fish. Condiments.	\$0.185 2.943 .690 .515 3 340 .665 3.229 .110	\$0.177 3.144 .650 .570 3.343 .673 2.717 .110	\$0.180 2.202 .670 .515 3.925 .765 2.834 .110	\$0.200 3.153 .626 .537 3.165 .685 2.834 .110	\$0.200 3.022 .625 .540 2.801 .660 2.409 .110	\$0.150 2.902 .605 .581 2.950 .582 2.284 .110
Total cost of food budget	\$12.953	\$12.685	\$12.451	\$12.593	\$11.929	\$11.460

13.—REPORT ON THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING FOR AN UNSKILLED LABORER'S FAMILY IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Prepared by the Bureau of Personal Service of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City, February, 1917.)

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

In February, 1915, the Bureau of Personal Service, in conjunction with the Bureau of Municipal Research, made a study of the cost of living for an unskilled laborer's family. After careful consideration of the average size of families among laborers in general, in the United States, in the City of New York, and among the rank and file of the Department of Street Cleaning in particular, it was decided to select for purposes of study a family consisting of five members, a wage-earner, his wife, and three children of school age, who could not be expected to contribute anything to the family support. It was decided to fix the sex and ages of the children as follows:

Boy										
Girl										10 years
Bov										6 vears

The conclusion drawn from the report was that with less than \$840 a year an unskilled laborer's family of five persons could not maintain a standard of living consistent with American ideas. As a practical application of this conclusion, the Bureau of Personal Service recommended no maximum rate for the rank and file of the Department of Street Cleaning and for other comparable employments below \$840.

The subsequent changes in the rates for sweeper in the Department of Street Cleaning will serve to illustrate the application of standardization and minimum wage principles to unskilled laborers in the city service. The flat rate paid to sweepers in the Department of Street Cleaning up to January 1, 1915, was \$780. In Spetember, 1914, a range of salary of from \$720 to \$816 had been recommended tentatively by the Bureau of Personal Service. Increases to the rate of \$792 were actually in-

corporated in the annual tax budget for 1915. As a result of the minimum wage study, the range of salary finally recommended for sweepers was from \$720 to \$840 with increases of \$24 after not less than one year This salary range was based upon the assumption that a sweeper entered the department with little or no family responsibility and at a slightly lower salary than the average pay for similar labor in private employment. Thereafter his salary would be increased after each year or two years of satisfactory service up to the point at which his family obligations were greatest. At this point his salary rate should approximate the minimum cost of decent living. In order to apply this range of salary successfully from the point of view of the family obligations of the laborer and the pension obligations of the city, it would have been necessary to limit further the age at which laborers would enter the city service. This would be impossible under present labor conditions. It will probably be impossible in the future to have the entering age so low that laborers coming into the service will be without family responsibilities. It must therefore be admitted that the original principle of fixing the minimum wage as the maximum of the scale was too conservative.

At the time the original study was made, market conditions were normal and satisfactory unskilled labor service could be purchased at rates below \$2 per day. Before January 1, 1917, market conditions had changed to such an extent that not only was the Department of Street Cleaning unable to obtain sweepers at the minimum rate of \$720, but large numbers of sweepers and other employes of corresponding rank at higher rates were leaving the service to accept employment in private concerns which had been forced to pay much higher daily rates on account of conditions arising from the war. In order that the city also might meet these market conditions, it was necessary in February, 1917, to raise the minimum rate for sweepers to \$792. Similar increases in minimum rates were made in the case of other employes. Within less than a month after these increases were made, the following statement was made in a letter from the Street Cleaning Commissioner to the Director of the Bureau of Personal Service:

"Yesterday a delegation of sweepers waited upon me and stated that the cost of food and necessities of life had so increased of late that they were unable to live decently on present salaries. I was much impressed by the statements made by the men, and believe that a survey of their living conditions should be made before the next revision of salary schedules is made at the end of this month. I would be glad to have your views as to the possibility of making such a survey within the next ten days."

A survey such as that requested by the Street Cleaning Commissioner had already been made in connection with the publication of a new edition of the Standard Specifications for Personal Service for the purpose of revising the original study of the cost of living in accordance with the abnormal rise in the price of necessities. The conclusions drawn from this survey are embodied in the following report. They indicate that the cost of living for the laborer's family of five persons, selected in the original report, has risen from \$840 to approximately \$980; that is, about $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. It is not, of course, to be assumed that the present conditions are likely to continue indefinitely. The various government

agencies and committees appointed to report on or cope with the high cost of living will probably bring about considerable reduction in prices and will relieve the scarcity of certain products. It is, however, reasonable to assume that \$840 cannot be recommended as a maximum rate for unskilled laborers in the revised edition of the Standard Specifications if it is intended that the City of New York shall meet conditions in representative private employment or shall itself be a model employer. The maximum rate recommended for sweepers has, therefore, been raised from \$840 to \$888, and similar increases in the maximum rates have been recommended in a number of other groups of employes. addition, in order to preserve proper distinction between unskilled and slightly skilled employes, it has been found necessary to recommend higher rates for a number of slightly skilled employes. These proposed changes are thought to be very conservative. They do not meet the present abnormal conditions as far as the minimum rates are concerned.

In applying the new rates, it may therefore be desirable to waive temporarily one or more of the lowest rates; for example, to fix temporarily the minimum for laborers, sweepers, deckhands and other employes at \$816 or \$840 and to make similar temporary adjustments in the case of other unskilled and slightly skilled employes. In other words, while the standard minimum rates should remain as published in the new edition of the Standard Specifications, a higher minimum might be adopted temporarily to meet present conditions. The standard minimum rates could be restored as soon as living conditions become more nearly normal.

The following is a partial list of the changes in the salaries of low grade employes proposed in the new edition of the Standard Specifications:

Title.	Present Range (Amount of Increase in Brackets).	Proposed Range (Amount of Increase in Brackets).
Boardman Bridgetender Caretaker—Men	\$720-\$840 (\$24) 816- 960 (36) 780- 960 (36) 2.50 672- 840 (24)	\$792-\$888 (\$24) 876- 984 (36) 840- 984 (36) 2.70 768- 864 (24)
Cleaner (Windows)	720- 864 (24) 720- 840 (24)	792- 888 (24) 792- 888 (24) 313 da. 900-1020 (24) 365 da.
Driver	2.50-2.80 (.10)	840- 936 (24) 2.70-3.00 (.10)
Elevator Operator. Gardener. Hostler.	780- 960 (36) 744- 864 (24)	840- 984 (36) 2.80-3.00 (.10) 816- 912 (24)
Laborer—Unskilled	2.40-2.70 (.10) 720-840 (24) 2.50	2.60-2.90 (.10) 792-888 (24) 2.50-2.80 (.10)
Laborer—Skilled		888- 936 (24) 2.80-3.00 (.10)
Laborer (Stores) Laborer—Watchman	744- 864 (24) 600	816- 912 (24) 660 720 on repair work
Loader Motor Truck Driver Climber and Pruner		864- 960 (24) 960- 996 (36)
Park Laborer—Unskilled	2.30-2.70 (.10) 720-840 (24) 2.30-2.70 (.10)	2.80-3.00 (.10)
Park Laborer—Skilled		2.50-2.80 (.10)
Stableman		792- 888 (24) 2.50-2.80 (.10)
Sweeper. Ticket Chopper. Watchman.	720- 840 (24) 744- 864 (24)	792- 888 (24) 816- 912 (24) 792- 888 (24)

CLASSIFICATION OF OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows a comparison of the results of studies made in February, 1915, and February, 1917, of the cost of living for an unskilled laborer's family in New York City. The increase in cost in those two years seems to be approximately 16 per cent.

Objects of expenditure have been classified in eight standard groups, for each of which the total annual expense in the years 1915 and 1917 is as follows:

	1915	1917
I.—Housing	\$168.00	\$168.00
II.—Car fare	30.30	30.30
III.—Food	383.812	492.388
IV.—Clothing.	104.20	127.10
V.—Fuel and Light.	42.75	46.75
VI.—Health	20.00	20.00
VII.—Insurance.	22.88	22.88
VII.—Sundries	73.00	73.00
Total per year	\$844.942	\$980.418
Papers and other reading matter		\$ 5.00
		40.00
Recreation		
Furniture, utensils, fixtures, moving expenses, etc		18.00
Church dues		5.00
Incidentals—Soap, washing material, stamps, etc		5.00
Total		\$ 73.00

I.—Housing:

A family consisting of five people needs at least four rooms to meet the demands of decency. Three rooms for more than four persons causes over-crowding. Four rooms, on the other hand, for five persons is slightly above the accepted standard of "one and one-half persons to a room."

Rent in tenement districts at the present time, as in 1915, according to the statement of reliable real estate men, averages \$4.00 per room per month. This statement is verified by the family budgets exhibited in Appendix B and by the data on present rentals in Appendix A.

The housing minimum arrived at in our standard classification represents therefore the rent expenditure necessary for an average of 3½ rooms at the \$4.00 monthly rate, or for four rooms at a \$3.50 monthly rate. The resulting annual expenditure for housing, \$168, is 20 per cent of the total 1915 expenditure, which is generally considered a proper ratio of housing to total income.

It is stated by representatives of Horace S. Ely & Co., real estate agents, that the decrease in immigration and increase in emigration, due to the war, have caused many vacancies in tenement houses in the upper and lower east side, with the result that both minimum and maximum rental values in certain quarters have been reduced about \$1. The present generally prevailing tendency to higher prices largely counteracts this reduction, however, so that it may be said that in general rents are the same in 1917 as in 1915.

II.-Car Fare:

The minimum estimate for care fare remains unchanged at \$30.30, which represents only 10c per day for 303 working days.

III.-Food:

In arriving at a proper minimum for food expenditure, a number of factors must be taken into consideration. A laborer, in order to perform efficient work, requires nourishing and wholesome food in considerable quantities. The age of children is an all important factor in determining their food consumption. The prices of foodstuffs are constantly changing.

The schedule adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture (Farmers' Bulletin No. 142) apportions the food requirements of women and children of various ages on the basis of fractions of the integer required to support a mature working man. This schedule is as follows:

Man																			
Woman.																			
Boy16	ye	ars														 			9
12	to	16	3	ea	ırs	3.													. 8
10	to	12	y	ea	ırs	š .		 											6
Girl—15																			
14	to	15	y	ea	TS.	١.													. 7
	to																		
Child $-\epsilon$																			
2	to	5	ve:	ar	s		,	 								 			. 4
	Ind																		

According to the above table the family which we have assumed, consisting of a man, wife, a boy of 13 years, a girl of 10 years, and a boy of 6 years, would consume a quantity of food sufficient for 3.7 men.

· In 1907, Federal government dietitians agreed that families spending at the rate of 22c per man per day were not receiving food enough to maintain physical efficiency.* Moreover, this minimum was predicated upon extraordinary intelligence, in that it assumed that the mother possessed a scientific knowledge of household economy, food values and market conditions. The food prices in 1913, as compared with 1907, had risen 16 per cent, according to a report of the United States Department of Labor. (Retail Prices and Cost of Living, Series 8.) Taking the 22c per man per day minimum established in 1907 and allowing a 16 per cent increase, 25½ c would be the minimum measured by 1913 standards. Adding to this a 1½c marginal limit, to provide for discrepancies and for an increase in prices in 1914, 27c per man per day was arrived at as a fair minimum for 1915. This was the minimum established at that time by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor as the basis of their relief work and was used as a basis for calculation in the 1915 Report of this Bureau. At the present time the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is using 30c as its minimum because of the increased cost of food. Upon these two bases the cost of food per day for our family in New York City would be:

	1915 Per day.	1917 Per day.
Husband		\$.30
WifeBoy, 13 years	. 216	.24
Girl, 10 years	.162	.18
Total per day		\$1.11
Total per week		\$7.77

^{*} Report on Nutrition Investigation. Special Committee on Standards of Living.

This conclusion is based upon scientific facts regarding the number of calories of heat and grams of protein necessary for the human body. It is only one and by no means the most trustworthy of several logical methods of reaching a minimum trustworthy of several logical

methods of reaching a minimum estimate.

Another and more trustworthy method of approach to such a conclusion is to price a list of foodstuffs necessary for an American family of five. Following this method, an itemized food budget was taken from Dr. Chapin's book on "Standard of Living in New York City," and was submitted for criticism to dietitians and social service workers, with the result that the list was slightly modified. In order to find the prevailing cost of the modified list in New York City, foodstuffs were priced in the places where unskilled laborers would naturally buy; that is, municipal markets, push-carts, co-operative stores and regular neighborhood grocery and butcher establishments. (For this food budget used in field work, with prices for 1915 and 1917, see Appendix A.) This method of approach led to the conclusion that \$7.381 per week or \$383.812 per year would be the minimum requirement for 1915.

In securing facts as to the increased cost of food for 1917, this same list of foodstuffs was again priced at markets, push-carts and stores of the same type as before and the average amount of increase ascertained. From this investigation it was learned that the cost of exactly the same foods is at the present time \$9.469 per week or \$492.388 per year, showing an increase of \$2.088 per week or \$108.576 per year over the cost for 1915. It may be noted that it is possible to sustain life on a less varied and less expensive diet than that considered in this report, but, as stated before, this study is based upon standards of living consistent with

American ideas.

IV.—Clothing:

The clothing estimate was made in the same way as that for food. A list of the clothing needed by a family of five was taken from Dr. Chapin's report and considerably modified. The prices of the various articles in this clothing budget were obtained from the type of stores at which workingmen would naturally buy. (For copy of this list of clothing,

with prices for 1915 and 1917, see Appendix A.)

It is difficult to make exact statements about the expenditure for such an item as clothing, in which there are so many personal considerations. Basing our estimate, however, upon average common-sense requirements and upon prices prevailing in 1915 for these requirements, we concluded that \$104.20 for our assumed family of five was the exact clothing cost for that year. Prices for this clothing list were again obtained in February, 1917, in the same way in which food prices were checked, and were found to total \$127.10 as against \$104.20 in 1915.

V.—Fuel and Light:

The fuel and light estimate of \$42 for 1915 was based on facts submitted by the Consolidated Gas Company and by public and private relief organizations, and on past studies, taking into consideration, however, the prevailing prices of coal, wood and gas. (For supplementary data see Appendix A.) All of the estimates submitted were in the neighborhood of \$40 to \$45.

Our conclusion for 1915 was a fair mean and allowed for the following

approximate consumption of fuel and gas:

Fuel

During the winter months, 3 bags of coal per week at 25c a bag, and 6 bundles of wood per week at 2c per bundle, resulting in a weekly expenditure of 87c. During the fall months, 2 bags of coal per week at 25c per bag, and 4 bundles of wood per week at 2c a bundle, resulting in a weekly expenditure of 58c. Assuming 18 weeks for the winter and 13 weeks for the fall, the total expenditure for fuel amounted to \$23.20 for 1915.

Light and Gas used for Fuel

Light, assuming the use of gas during the 18 weeks of the winter, at 25c per week, 13 weeks of the fall at 35c per week, and 21 weeks of the summer at 50c per week, amounts to a total expenditure of \$19.55. During the fall and summer gas is used for cooking. Thus the consumption is increased.

The estimate for 1917 is changed only by an increase in the cost of coal from 25c to 30c a bag. This rise causes an increase in the total yearly expenditure for fuel to \$27.20 as against \$23.20 in 1915.

VI.—Health:

The problem of arriving at a minimum for health expenditure is necessarily involved. Several studies have been made upon this subject which for our purposes are quite satisfactory. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in connection with its welfare work, has considered health expenditure in more detail than has any other organization. Lewis I. Dublin, their statistician, who has studied this problem from an insurance standpoint, concludes that a workingman will average five weeks' illness once in every three years, or that one out of every three workingmen will be sick in each year. A prominent benevolent society, organized in St. Louis for the special purpose of establishing health insurance, has arrived at the conclusion that an adult requires 50 cents and a child 25 cents a month for health expenditure. This totals \$21 a year for our family of five persons. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, who has devoted considerable study to health insurance, states that the average expenditure resulting from illness and death in workingmen's budgets is \$27 per annum. This amount is agreed to by the United States Commissioner of Labor (1912) and by Dr. Dublin, although Dr. Dublin supplements this by stating that even at this rate the family will to some extent be dependent upon charity.

Our conclusion of \$20 is based upon the fact that there are more facilities for conserving the health of a family in New York City than elsewhere and that \$27 under these conditions would be too high. We realize, however, that it is impossible to establish beyond criticism a definite amount for health expenditure. This amount, first established in 1915, remains unchanged for 1917.

VII.—Insurance:

In industrial insurance weekly payments are the rule. For a \$500 policy the premium is 25c a week, for a \$100 policy 10c a week, while a minimum of 3c is required for the policies of children—a total weekly payment of 44c, or a yearly expenditure of \$22.88 for the family. Our estimate is based on the rates offered for those policies considered most satisfactory by the three insurance companies which specialize in industrial insurance. This amount remains the same in 1917 as in 1915.

VIII.—Sundries:

The item "Sundries" includes recreation, reading, general household expense, church contributions, etc. It is unnecessary to defend the fact that a family in order to maintain a normally happy and self-respecting existence must have proper amusements. For recreation, therefore, we have allowed occasional trips to the beach, incidental car fare, moving picture shows, Christmas and birthday presents and miscellaneous For furniture, utensils, fixtures, moving expenses and amusements. general maintenance, \$18 is allowed, although this amount could be legitimately increased. \$5 is allowed for church contributions. Incidentals, including soap, washing material, stamps, umbrellas and other miscellaneous items, are totaled at \$5. For reading a one-cent daily paper is allowed, with a Sunday paper almost every week. The resulting \$73 expenditure for Sundries is a fair minimum. This amount, fixed originally in 1915, is allowed to remain unchanged for 1917, although some slight increase could legitimately be made.

APPENDIX A.

Field Reports—Supporting Data on Food, Clothing, Rent, Fuel and Light.

The prices of the above commodities were obtained during the months of January and February, 1915, and February, 1917:

MINIMUM FOOD BUDGET FOR ONE WEEK FOR FAMILY OF FIVE, WITH CURRENT PRICES,

	191	5	1917
Meat and Fish— 5 lbs. beef, at 16c lb. 5; lb. beef for stew, at 12c lb.	\$0.80 .06	at 20c, at 16c,	\$1.00 .08
2 lbs. pork, at 14c lb., 28c or 2 lbs. ham, at 18c lb., 36c	.32 .18 .18	at 22c, or at 22c, at 23c, at 15c,	.44 .23 .225
	\$1.54		\$1.975
Eggs and Dairy Products— 1 lb. butter, at 33c lb. ½ lb. cheese, at 20c lb. 2 doz. eggs, at 32c doz. 16 qts. milk, at 6c qt.	. 33 . 10 . 64 . 96	at 41c, at 27c, at 42c, at 8c,	.41 .135 .84 1.28
Cereals—	\$2.03		\$2.665
21 loaves of bread, at 5c. 1 doz. rolls, at 10c doz. 2 lbs, cake, at 10c lb. Rice (1 lb. per month), at 7c lb. Flour (33½ lbs. twice a month), at 4 ½ c lb.	1.05 .10 .20 .017 .078	at 6c, at 12c, at 20c, at 8c, at 7c.	1.26 .12 .40 .02 .122
Oatmeal (2½ lbs.), at 4c lb	. 10	at 5c,	.125
Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.—	\$1.545		\$2.047
6 qts. potatoes, at 8c qt. Turnips or carrots. 2 lbs. onions, at 3c lb.	. 48 . 05 . 06	at 10c,* at 8c.	.60 .06†
Fresh vegetables. Dried beans and peas (½ lb.).	. 75 . 05	at 14c,	.937‡
Can of tomatoes, at 10c can Can of corn (monthly), at 10c can Fresh fruit	.10 .025 .25	at 12c, at 12c,	.12
Dried prunes (1 lb. per month), at 14c lb	.035	at 14c,	.035
C The Coffee Pha	\$1.80		\$2.262
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Efc.— 1 lb. coffee, at 20c lb	. 20	at 20c, at 8c,	.20
Syrup Pickles, spices, etc ½ lb. tea, at 40c lb.	. 02 . 05 . 10	at 40c,	.02 .06 .10
	\$0.466		\$0.52

^{*}At 5c per lb. †Average 20 per cent increase in cost. ‡Average 25 per cent increase in cost.

Food Summary.	1915	1917
Meat and fish. Eggs and dairy products. Cereals. Vegetables, fruits, etc. Sugar, tea, coffee, etc.	\$1.54 2.03 1.545 1.80 .466	\$1.975 2.665 2.047 2.262 .52
Total per week	\$7.381 \$383.812	\$9.469 \$492.388

MINIMUM CLOTHING BUDGET FOR ONE YEAR FOR FAMILY OF FIVE, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Man	1915	1917	Boy (6 Years)	1915	1917
2 Caps	\$0.75	\$1.00	1 Cap	\$0.25	\$0.25
1 Suit	8.00	10.00	1 Winter suit	1.00	1.75
1 Overcoat (last 3 years)	5.00	6.00	1 Summer suit	.50	.50
l Pair pants	1.50	2.00	1 Overcoat (last 2 years)	1.00	1.50
3 Working shirts	1.50	1.80	6 Pairs stockings	.60	.60
1 White shirt	.50	.60	3 Waists (material)	.30	.40
3 Collars	.30	.45	Summer underwear (3 suits)	.30	.30
2 Pairs overalls	1.50	2.00	Winter underwear (3 suits)	.60	.60
2 Ties	.20	.20	3 Pairs shoes	3.00	3.75
6 Pairs hose	.60	.60	Repair of shoes (3 times)	1.50	1.50
3 Pairs shoes	6.00	7.50	Mittens	.50	.50
Repair of shoes (twice)	1.50	1.50	3 Handkerchiefs	.10	.15
Summer underwear (2 suits)	1.50	2.00	2 Ferris waists	.30	30
Winter underwear (2 suits)	1.50	2.00	2 Ferris waists	.30	50
	. 25	.25	Total	\$9.95	\$12.10
Cloth for night gown			Total	49.93	\$12.10
Gloves and mittens	. 50	.50			
4 Haudkerchiefs	. 20	.20	Civi (10 Vocas)		
Sundries	. 50	.50	Girl (10 Years)		
m 1	021 00	020 10			
Total	\$31.80	\$39.10	2 II-4:		
			2 Hats: winter 75c, summer	61 25	\$1.25
D (40.77)			50c	\$1.25	
Boy (13 Years)			1 Stocking cap (school)	.25	.25
			1 Coat (last 2 years)	2.00	2.50
2 Caps	\$0.50	\$0.50	2 Winter dresses (material)	2.00	2.00
1 Winter suit	2.00	3.95	2 Summer dresses (material).	1.00	1.00
1 Summer suit	1.00	1.25	1 Sweater	1.00	1.00
1 Overcoat (last 2 years)	1.50	2.00	6 Handkerchiefs	. 20	.30
6 Pairs stockings	. 60	.60	6 Pairs stockings	.50	.50
3 Waists (material)	. 50	.65	2 Pairs mittens	.50	.50
Summer underwear (3 suits)	. 60	.90	3 Petticoats	.75	. 75
Winter underwear (3 suits)	. 90	1.35	3 Ferris waists	. 45	. 45
3 Pairs shoes	4.50	6.00	Summer underwear (3 suits)	.60	.75
Repair of shoes (3 times)	1.50	1.50	Winter underwear (3 suits)	. 90	1.05
Mittens	. 50	. 50	2 Pairs shoes	3.00	3.50
6 Handkerchiefs	. 20	.30	Repair of shoes (twice)	1.00	1.00
Sundries	. 50	.50	Rubbers	.50	. 70
			Sundries	2.00	2.00
Total	\$14.80	\$20.00	Total	\$17.90	\$19.50
Woman					1,
2 Hats (last 2 years)	\$2.00	\$2.00			
1 Coat (last 2 years)	4.00	5.00			
1 Suit	6.00	9.00			
3 Waists	1.50	1.50			
2 Wash dresses	2.50	2.50			
2 Petticoats	1.00	1.00	Classia C		
3 Aprons	.45	. 45	Clothing Summa	ar y	
6 Handkerchiefs	. 30	. 30			
6 Pairs stockings	. 60	. 60			
2 Pairs shoes	4.00	6.00		1915	1917
Repair of shoes (twice)	1.00	1.00			I
Summer underwear (3 suits)	.60	.75	Man	\$31.80	\$39.10
Winter underwear (3 suits)	1.05	1.35	Woman	29.75	36.4
Mittens	. 25	.25	Girl, 10 years	17.90	19.5
Rubbers	.50	.70	Boy, 13 years	14.80	20.0
Linen and sundries	4.00	4.00	Boy, 6 years	9.95	12.1
			Total, per year		\$127.1

APPENDIX B.

Selected Family Budgets.

The following family budgets have been submitted by public and private organizations. They are valuable in that they represent the ideas and conclusions of persons who are in daily contact with social problems in New York City. In particular the budget submitted by the Bellevue Hospital Social Service Bureau should be noted because it

is the accurate result of an intensive survey carried on by the workers of this bureau. In almost every case a family of five persons is assumed. The Bureau of Personal Service is of course not responsible for the prices and estimates contained in these budgets. They are quoted just as they were submitted to this Bureau.

MANHATTAN. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

TABLE 1.-COMPARISON OF A. I. C. P. FAMILY BUDGETS IN 1915 AND 1917.

Items	1915 (Per month)		1917 (Per month)
Rent Clothing Fuel and Light Sundries	\$12.00 10.00 3.25 2.00		\$13.00 10.00 3.25 4.00
Food (family of 5)— Man. 1 unit \$8.19 Woman 0.8 unit 6.55 Girl (10 years) 0.6 unit 4.91 Child (6 years) 0.5 unit 4.10 Child (2 years) 0.4 unit 3.28	27.03	\$9.10 7.28 5.46 4.55 3.64	30.03
Total per month	\$ 54.28 651.36		\$ 60.28 723.36

The fact cannot be over emphasized that the above budget indicates the allowance made by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for relief purposes. It is, therefore, not in any sense an *ideal* family budget, and it is included here only for purpose of comparison. The following are extracts from a statement made by Bailey B. Burritt, General Director, in explanation of the various items of the above budget, and also of the food budget in Table II.

Rent:

The item of rent represents an approximate average of our own rents. The \$13.00 item for 1917 does not represent an increase in actual rent, as we have found but little evidence of any increase, but does indicate that the average standard of a home considered acceptable by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is higher in 1917 than it was in 1915.

Clothing:

Clothing is the least standardized item of the normal family budget. \$2.00 a month for each individual was inadequate to cover the clothing budget for 1915, and is still inadequate now, but we have made no extended study of the considerable increase of which we are conscious in 1917. Our only justification for the clothing item in our budget is that much clothing is given to our families and we depend upon this to make up the deficiency.

Fuel and Light:

Experience has led us to adopt the standard of \$3.25 for fuel and light as being the average expenditure for these items. It is inadequate in 1917. Our families have actually spent more for fuel and have done so by drawing on the modest clothing item allowed in our budget. Eight families checked up yesterday spent \$29.66 for fuel and light in the months of January, February and March, 1917, as compared with \$26.75 for the same period in 1915, an increase of 16.5 per cent.

Sundries:

For sundries we have adopted a more or less arbitrary standard of \$1 each for the first three individuals in the family and 50c a month for each additional member of the family, with a maximum of \$5. This allowance is supposed to include insurance, such household supplies as soap and cleaning material and other incidental expenditures. It is not adequate for the replenishing of household supplies. Insurance was not included under sundries in the \$2 allowance for 1915, but is included in the \$4 allowance for 1917. The increase from \$2 to \$4 represents progress toward recognition of the inadequacy of this item and is still inadequate. We have not included car fare.

Food:

Last autumn we arbitrarily changed our food allowance per diem per individual from 27c to 30c. This, however, is less than the actual increase in cost of food during the past two years. A more detailed study of food prices is included below. (See Table II.)

Table II indicates the results of a study made last November of the actual increase in the cost of food weighted as the average workingman's family budget should be weighted. We have also added the prices of the same allowance for March, 1917. The comparison therefore is between November, 1915, November, 1916, and March, 1917. statement indicates that during one year there was an increase in food prices of 26.9 per cent and that between November, 1915, and March. 1917, there was an increase of 41.1 per cent. We have kept for the purpose of this comparison the same amount of potatoes and onions as in 1915. As a matter of fact our families have adjusted their purchases in this particular so that the net increase is undoubtedly not as great as 41.1 per cent. As a check on this study we secure wholesale prices of a similar family order from Bradstreet's for 1915 and 1916. The total wholesale cost of these foods in 1915, according to their figures, was \$4.86 and in 1916, \$6.20 an increase of 27.7 per cent. which we found in retail prices of these orders was 26.9 per cent. Bradstreet's order was actually for a family of two adults and five children, but for the purpose of argument it does not change the situation. figures check so closely as to indicate that our data was not far out of the wav.

TABLE II.—COMPARISON OF ACTUAL RETAIL PRICES OF A SUGGESTIVE WEEKLY FOOD ORDER FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

Food	Quantity	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1916	Mar. 1917
Codfish. Eggs. Butter Cheese Bread. Oatmeal. Macaroni. Rice Sugar. Beans. Carrots. Onions. Potatoes. Tomatoes. Apples Prunes. Cocoa Tea. Coffee. Chuck steak. Flank steak. Milk. Total per week. Total per week. Total per wear. Percentage increase over 1915 prices.	3 lbs. 1 lb. 1 lb 3 1 lbs. 2 lbs.	\$0.10 0.31 0.50 0.10 0.80 0.12 0.06 0.05 0.23 0.18 0.10 0.16 0.35 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.14 1.13 0.07 0.10 0.44 1.26 \$5.84 303.68	\$0.15 0.49 0.65 0.12 0.96 0.15 0.08 0.06 0.28 0.30 0.16 0.20 0.75 0.10 0.20 0.15 0.44 1.40 \$7.41 385,32 26.9%	\$0.15 0.39 0.68 0.15 0.96 0.15 0.08 0.05 0.30 0.20 0.48 1.05 0.10 0.20 0.13 0.13 0.07 0.14 0.14 0.15 0.15

BROOKLYN.

1.

Estimates by Margaret F. Byington and Margerat Perkins, Superintendents, Department of Service and Relief, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, of *minimum* American family budgets for husband, wife and three children under fourteen years, living in Brooklyn:

	1915	1917
Rent (4 rooms). Food. Car fare. Fuel and light (maximum). Clothing.	\$3.00 7.00 .60 1.00	\$3.00 9.00 .60 1.00
Furniture and sundries (minimum) Insurance	1.00	3.00 1.00 .50
Total per week. Yearly total. *Health, 59c per week. *Recreation, 50c per week.		\$ 18.10 \$941.20 26.00
*Recreation, 50c per week.		\$993.20

^{*}Not included in 1915 estimate.

2.

Estimate by Katherine A. Ward and Patrick Mallon, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Brooklyn, of a fair standard American family budget for husband, wife, and three children under 14 years, living in Brooklyn:

	1915	1917
Rent	\$ 3.00 *10.50	\$ 3.00 12.00
Clothing	.60 .25 .75 .40	1.25 .25 1.25 .40
Total, per week	\$ 15.50 \$806.00	\$ 18.15 \$943.80

^{*}Stated that the \$1.50 per day food allowance would purchase only the bare necessities and good household managership would be required to keep out of debt. The clothing estimate is very low.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The following is an itemized family budget as drawn up by Mary Wadley, supervisor of the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue Hospital, and five district workers, who have obtained all the information at first hand. These figures are the conservative estimates of women who are daily meeting problems arising from poverty, and who have an exact knowledge of the needs of the typical worker's family. These are not ideal estimates. They represent the practical requirements for maintaining a decent standard of living.

The basis of this budget is a family of five—husband, wife, and three children under 14 years.

HOUSING	1915 Per year.	1917 Per year.
Rent (3 rooms), \$14 per month	\$168.00	\$168.00
Car fare (303 days)FUEL AND LIGHT	30.30	\$30.30
Fuel—3 bushels coal, at 25c per bushel 6 bundles wood, at 2c per bundle Total per week Total per year (26 weeks)	0.75 .12 	at 40c, 1.20 at 2 ¹ 2c, .15 \$1.35 35.10
Fuel (total coal and wood) Gas—\$1.25 per month x 6½ months 2.25 per month x 5½ months (summer)* Total per year.	\$22.62 8.125 12.375 \$43 12	\$35.10 8.125 12 375 \$55.60

^{*}No coal is used during the summer months. The gas bill is, therefore, increased \$1 per month

FOOD Minimum Budget for One Week.

Manager Fig.	1915	191	17
Meat and Fish 5 lbs. beef, at 13c a lb. ½ lb. beef, at 10c a lb. 2 lbs. pork, at 32c a lb., 64c or 2 lbs. ham, at 14c a lb., 28c. 1 lb. chicken (4 lbs. a month) 1!½ lbs. fresh fish, at 8c a lb.	\$0.65 .05 .46 .16 .12 \$1.44	at 18c, at 15c, at 20c, at 20c, at 14c.	\$0.90 .08 or .40 .24 .21 \$1.83
Eggs and Dairy Products—			
1 lb. butter 1/2 lb. cheese, at 18c 24 eggs (storage, 31c a doz.)	\$0.29 .09 .62 .96	at 30c, at 55c, at 9c,	\$0.42 .15 1.10 1.44 \$3.11
Cereals— 21 loaves of bread, at 5c. 1 doz. rolls. 2 lbs. cake, at 10c a lb. Rice (1 lb. per mo). Flour (3½ lbs. twice a month). Oatmeal (2½ lbs.), at 4c a lb.	\$1.05 .10 .20 .02	at 6c, at 15c, 2 ¹ , lbs., per mo, at 8c, at 5c,	\$1.26 .12 .30 .05† .10 .13
Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.— 6 qts. Potatoes (10c for 3) 2 lbs.). Turnips or carrots. 2 lbs. onions, at 2c a lb. Fresh vegetables Dried beans and peas. Can of tomatoes. Can of corn (per month 8c). Fresh fruit. Dried prunes (1 lb. per month 8c).	\$1.54 \$0.18 .05 .04 .50 .05 .07 .02 .25 .02	1 qt., at 20c. qt at 10c, at 12c, at 14c,	\$1.96 t., \$0.20† .10 .20 .75 .12 .10 .03 .35 .035
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Etc.— 1½ lhs. coffee., at 20c a lb. 1¾ lbs. sugar (18c for 3½ lbs.) Syrup (four 10c cans per year) Pickles, Spices, etc.	\$1.18 \$0.30 .09 .008 .05	at 26c,	\$0.30 .13 .008 .05
	\$0.448		\$0.488
Food Summary			
Meat and fish Eggs and dairy products Cereals Vegetables, fruits, etc Sugar, tea, coffee, etc	\$1.44 1.96 1.54 1.18 .448		\$1.83 3.11 1.96 1.885 .488
Total per week	\$ 6.568 341.536		\$ 9.273 482.196

^{*}Loose milk. \dagger It will be noted that rice is largely substituted for potatoes because of the high price of potatoes.

CLOTHING

Budget for One Year

Man	1915	1917	Boys (6 and 4 Years)	1915	1917
2 hats or caps	\$2.00	\$2.00	2 caps	\$1.00	\$1.00
1 suit	10.00	14.00	1 suit (2 trousers), winter.	3.00	4.00
1 overcoat (\$10, last 2 yrs.)	5.00	7.00	1 overcoat (\$3, last 2 yrs.)	1.50	2.25
1 pair of pants	2.00	2.50	6 prs. stockings	1.50	2.23
3 working shirts	1.50	1.50	3 waists	75	.75
2 white shirts	1.00	1.50	Underwear	1	
6 collars	.60	.90	Summer, 3 suits	. 60	.60
2 pairs of overalls	1.50	1.96	Winter, 3 suits	1.00	1.50
4 ties	. 50	.60	Shoes, 2 pairs	3.00	4.00
4 bandkerchiefs	. 20	.20	Repair of shoes (twice)	1.00	1.00
6 pairs hose	.60	, 90	3 Ferris waists	7.75	1.75
Gloves and mittens	.50	. 50	6 handkerchiefs	1 .25	30
Shoes, 2 pairs	4.00	5.00	Mittens, 2 pairs	.50	.50
Repair of shoes (twice)	1.50	1.50	Rubbers	.50	.65
Underwear			Ties	.25	.35
Summer, two suits	1.00	1.00	Summer suit	1.00	2.00
Winter, two suits	1.50	1.50	Sundries	. 50	.50
	\$33.40	\$42.56	Each	\$16.10	\$21.05
Woman			Girl		
2 hats (\$6, last 2 yrs.)	\$3.00	\$3.00	2 hats, winter best, \$1.50		1
1 coat (\$8, last 2 yrs.)	4.00	5.00	Summer best, \$1.00 (last		
1 suit	8.00	10.00	2 yrs.,), \$2.50	\$1.25	\$1.25
3 waists (2 at 50c and 1	1		1 stocking cap (school)	.25	.50
at \$1)	2.00	3.00	2 winter dresses	4.00	5.00
2 wash dresses	2.50	2.50	2 wash dresses (summer)	2.00	2.00
2 petticoats	1.00	1.00	1 coat (\$4, last 2 yrs.)	2.00	2.50
3 aprons	.45	. 45	1 sweater	1.00	1.50
6 handkerchiefs	.45	. 45	6 handkerchiefs	.25	. 30
6 pairs stockings	.60	. 90	6 pairs stockings	. 50	.90
2 pairs shoes	4.00	5.00	2 pairs mittens	.50	.50
Repair of shoes (twice)	1.00	1.00	3 petticoats	. 75	1.00
Underwear	1 .		Linen	1.50	2.00
Summer, three suits	.60	. 60	3 Ferris waists	.75	.75
Winter, two suits	1.40	2.00	Underwear		1
Gloves and mittens	.75	.75	Summer, 3 suits	. 60	.60
Linen	6.00	6.00	Winter, 2 suits	1.00	2.00
Rubbers	.50	. 75	Shoes, 2 pairs	4.00	5.00
Sundries	3.00	4.00	Repair of shoes (twice)	1.00	1.00
	\$39.25	\$46.40	Rubbers	.50	. 65
	939.23	\$40.4U	Sundries	1.50	2.00
	1			\$23.35	\$29.45

Clothing Summary.	1915	1917
Man Woman. Boys (2).	I 39.25 L	\$42.56 46.40 42.10
Boys (2)		\$160.51

Iransunce.	1915	1917
Average weekly premium, male adult	. 10c	No change.

HEALTH.

SUNDRIES.	1915	1917
Papers and other reading matter	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Recreation		35.00
Church dues	10.00	10.00
Furniture, utensils, fixtures, etc	15.00	20.00
Spending money for father	5.00	5.00
Miscellaneous—soap, washing material, stamps, moving expenses, etc	5.00	8.00
Total per year	\$75.00	\$83.00

Final Summary	1915 Per year.	1917 Per year.
Housing Car fare	\$168.00	\$168.00
Car fare	30.30	30.30
Fuel and light	43.12	55.60
Clothing	128 20	160.51
Insurance	18.20	18.20
*Health (Medicine) Sundries	6.00	6.00
Sundries	75.00	83.00
Food	341.536	482.196
Total per year	\$810.356	\$1,003.806
Total per year Allowance for doctor's fees or sick benefit organization dues	14.00	14.00
Grand total	\$824.356	\$1,017.806

^{*}This does not include fees for doctor's services.

TENTATIVE FAMILY BUDGETS SUBMITTED BY SOCIAL WORKERS OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, FOR AN UNSKILLED LABORER'S FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS.

In submitting the revised figures for 1917, the United Hebrew Charities makes the following statement: "A recent study indicates that there is a 25 per cent increase in food prices, and though a thorough inquiry has not been made into the cost of other commodities, it is safe to say that there is a 10 per cent increase in rent, fuel, clothing and household supplies."

	(1)	1915		1917
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Housing (4 rooms at \$14). Carfare (50 weeks at 60 cents—1 person). Food (\$8 per week). Fuel and light (3 tons coal—gas, \$2 per month). Clothing. Health. Insurance. Sundries.	30 00 416.00 47.00 100.00 20 00 25 00 100.00	(\$10 per week)	\$184.80 30.00 \$20.00 49.30 110.00 20.00 25.00 110.00
	Yearly total	\$906.00		\$1,049.10
Sui	ndries classified— Papers and other reading matter Recreation Furniture, utensils, fixtures, etc Lodge dues Spending money for the father Miscellaneous—soap, washing material, stamps, moving expenses, etc	40.00 25.00 5.00 15.00		
	Yearly total		ubmitted hy R.	P.

(2)	1915	1917
1. Housing	\$156.00	\$171.60
2. Cai laic	20 00	30.00
5. F00d	264 00	455.00
4. Puel and light	40.00	42.00
5. Clothing.,	100 00	110.00
o. Health (dispensary),		
7. Insurance (lodge)	16.00	16 00
8. Sundries	77.00	84.70
Yearly total	\$783.00	\$909.30
Sundries classified—		
Papers and other reading matter	\$ 5 00	
Recreation	40.00	
runiture, utensiis, nxtures, etc	15.00	1
Church dues	5.00	
Spending money for the father	7 00	
Miscellaneous—soap, washing material, stamps, moving expenses, etc	5.00	1
Yearly total	\$77.00	

Submitted by M. Halpern, Supervisor, District No. 4, February 11, 1915.

(3)

I am making only a rough estimate, as such a budget would take considerable time and should be based upon a careful investigation of a number of families of a given group.

Assuming that the ages of the children are 11, 9 and 7, and that they are girls, I have made the following estimate:

		1915	1917
1.	Housing	\$144.00	\$158.40
2.	Car fare	30.00	30.00
3.	Food		471.25
4.	Fuel and light	31.00	32.50
5.	Shoes and clothing (this includes 2 pairs of shoes each for the children at \$1.50, and 2 pairs each for the man and woman at \$4, excluding cost of		
	_ repairs)	100.00	110.00
6.	Health	20.00	20.00
7.	Insurance	25.00	25.00
8.	Sundries	51.00	56.10
	Yearly total	\$778.00	\$903.25
Su	ndries classified—		
	Papers and other reading matter	\$ 5.00	
	Recreation	26.00	
	Furniture, utensils, fixtures, shoe repairing	15.00	
	Miscellaneous	5.00	
	Yearly total	\$51.00	

^{*}Allowing \$2 per week for man, \$1.50 for woman, \$1.25 for each of the three children. This is a more liberal estimate than that given by Chapin's Budget, which was made a few years ago. I increased the amount to meet the present needs of higher cost of living.

Submitted by Anna Fox.

14.—DIGEST OF LITERATURE ON COST OF LIVING OF WORKINGMEN IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Bureau of Standards of New York City in its report of 1915 to the Committee on Salaries and Grades of the Board of Estimate, on the Cost of Living for an Unskilled Laborer's Family, submitted a digest of the authoritative literature bearing on the subject. This is reprinted here because of its value in giving, in brief summary form, the results of independent and impartial studies as to the minimum family standards of workingmen, and the basis for an estimate as to how they have been affected by rising prices.

INDEX TO DIGEST.

The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City.

Robert Coit Chapin.

Russell Sage Foundation, 1909.

The Influence of Income on Standards of Life.

Robert Coit Chapin.

American Economic Association Publication, Vol. 10, 1909.

Cost of Living for Wage-Earner's Family in New York City.

Louise Bolard More.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1913.

Wage-Earner's Budgets.

Louise Bolard More.

Financing the Wage-Earner's Family.

Scott Nearing.

New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1913

A Living Wage.

John Augustine Ryan.

New York, The MacMillan Co., 1906.

Utilization of the Family Income.

Martha Bensley Bruere.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1913.

Some Unconsidered Elements in Household Expenditures.

Margaret Frances Byington.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1913.

Cost of Living of the Normal Family.

Frank Hatch Streightoff.

DIGEST.

Several reliable and accurate studies have been made of the cost of living for laborers in New York City. The book generally regarded as standard is Robert Coit Chapin's "The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City."

"THE STANDARD OF LIVING AMONG WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES IN NEW YORK CITY."

This volume is a compendium of the data obtained by the Special Committee on Standard of Living, appointed by the seventh New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, and contains a detailed study of the expenditures and living conditions of 391 families in Greater New York, averaging five persons each whose incomes range approximately from \$600 to \$1,100. Twenty-five families below the \$600 mark and forty-eight above the \$1,100 mark are included for the sake of indicating tendencies, but the main attention is concentrated upon the 318 families within the \$600 to \$1,100 range. The families under discussion are distributed as follows:

Bronx Brooklyn Queens.	291 17 64 9 391
(b) By nationality of the father—	
American. Teutonic. Irish. Colored. Bohemian. Russian. Austro-Hungarian. Italian. Others.	88 46 26 29 14 78 39 69 2
Total	391
(c) By occupation— Domestic and personal service. Trade. Transportation. Manufacturing and mechanical trades. Professional.	96 47 53 189 6
Total	391

The occupations represented are principally those of the less skilled employments, in which the wage is from \$2 to \$3 a day. In the group are found laborers, teamsters, garment workers, bar-tenders, cooks, waiters, janitors, tradesmen, agents, clerks, dealers, etc.

The expenditures are analyzed under the following heads: (1) Housing, (2) Car fare, (3) Fuel and Light, (4) Food, (5) Clothing, (6) Health, (7) Insurance, (8) Sundry minor items.

Tables and charts show the apportionment (averages and percentages) of expenditures by:

- 1. Income group, i. e., \$600 to \$699; \$700 to \$799; \$800 to \$899-\$900 to \$999; \$1,000 to \$1,099 per year.
 - 2. Nationality.
 - 3. Borough (in some cases).

The relation of income to expenditure is compared in detail by in; come groups and nationalities carefully analyzed and summarized in the following table, which in concentrated form gives a comprehensive review of the problem:

TABLE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR GIVEN OBJECTS—BY INCOME GROUPS.

	Sundries.	\$ 47.55 60.28 74.08 90.00 114.59
	Health.	\$13.78 14.02 22.19 23.30 14.80
	Instrance.	\$13.05 18.24 17.62 23.71 25.46
Expenditures	Clothing.	\$ 83.48 98.79 113.59 132.34 155.57
Average 1temized Expenditures.	Food.	\$290.10 335.82 359.26 405.19 451.46
Aver	Fuel and light.	\$37.71 36.94 41.04 46.70 46.11
	Car fare.	\$11.31 10.53 15.86 13.79 18.46
	Rent.	\$153.59 161.36 168.24 171.67
	Total Average Expen- ditures.	\$650.57 735.98 811.88 906.70 1,009.57
	Total Average Income.	\$650.17 748.83 846.26 942.03 1,044.48
	Average Number of persons.	5.1 5.1 5.0 5.0
Description.	Number of families.	72 79 73 63
ĭ	Income Group.	\$600-\$699 700- 799 800- 899 900- 999 1000-1099

A similar table was prepared by Louise Bolard More, showing expenditures:

1—By income groups. 2—By size of family.

It is taken from her book "Workingmen's Budgets" and is inserted here for comparison with the foregoing table by Dr. Chapin.

Description.	ou.					ď	Average Itemized Expenditures.	ized Expendi	tures.		
			Total							Hoolth	Sundries
Number of families.	Average r of Number of Dersons.	Total Average Income.	Average Expen- diture.	Rent.	Car fare.	Fuel and light.	Food.	Clothing.	Insurance	nearb.	
						92 223	\$200 06	\$59.16	\$30.04		\$ 88.78
22	1.8.8.	\$651.14 746.78 836.80	\$656.95 739.41 831.28	\$142.33 156.81 154.89		47 52 44.51	326.63	68.27	36.34 26.10		103.84 139.87
40		\$765.15	\$743.79	\$162.80		\$40.16	\$309.10	579.50	\$25 56 33.12		\$126.67 106.07
96 96		896.72	875.98	166.69		44.70	360.66	97.24	34.07		11.2.01

Dr. Chapin has carefully prepared statistics showing in general the minimum expenditure required for each item. His conclusions, without respect to nationality or borough, are as follows:

Housing:

When it is remembered that in most quarters of the City an apartment of four rooms costs more than \$14 a month, it will be seen that no proper standard for housing conditions can be maintained for a year at less than twelve times this amount, or \$168.

Car Fare:

\$25 a year is needed by the average family for car fare.

Fuel and Light:

The minimum required for this purpose is tabulated as follows:

Three tons of coal, at \$6.50	\$19 . 50
Wood and matches	
Gas, at \$2 per month in summer.	and \$1
per month in winter	18.00
·	
Total	\$40.50 per year.

Food:

On the basis of prices prevailing in the summer of 1907, the families which spent at the rate of less than 22 cents per man per day did not have sufficient food to maintain physical efficiency. Dr. Chapin did not arrive at definite conclusions regarding the amount of food required by a family, since it necessarily varies according to the ages of the children. He did, however, consider one family consisting of father, mother and three children, aged four, three and two years, respectively, and in this case regarded \$4.24 per week, not including lunches for the man, as the absolute minimum. (This minimum pre-supposes a housewife with a knowledge of the nutritive values of foods, efficient in household management and able to exercise judgment in purchasing supplies, a decidedly extravagant supposition. Nor is it fair to base estimates on conditions existing in a family in which the children are so young. Authorities generally agree that not less than \$7.00 per week is required for food).

Clothing:

Not less than \$100 is required to provide decent clothing for a normal family of five.

Health:

Aside from a flat statement that an \$800 income does not permit expenditures sufficient to care properly for the health of the family, Dr. Chapin does not allow any fixed sum for health expenses. Statistics show that where the health expenditures are heavy, expenditures in other directions are curtailed. For instance, an abnormally low expenditure for the man's clothing appears in one schedule, where it is stated also that he was sick in a hospital for several weeks. In other cases where the health expenditure is large, the expenditures for amusement, recreation and miscellaneous purposes disappear.

Insurance:

Insurance is carried by a majority of families, but generally of the industrial type, more properly described as burial insurance than life insurance. Policies usually amount to \$100 fcr adults and \$50 for children. Twenty-five dollars a year is a very reasonable expenditure for this purpose.

Sundry Minor Items:

These include expenditures for furniture, recreation and amusements, education and reading matter, moving, and dues and contributions. The expenditures vary from \$47.55 to \$114.59. Dr. Chapin does not venture to state a minimum.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF DR. CHAPIN.

- 1. "An income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard."
- 2. "An income of \$900 or over probably permits the maintenance of a normal standard, at least as far as the physical man is concerned."
- 3. "It seems probable that on an amount ranging from \$800 to \$900, the standards prevailing among Bohemians, Russians, Austrians and Italians may be maintained, but that it is the exception rather than the rule, when the more expensive standards of the American and kindred nationalities are maintained on this amount."
- 4. "A comparison of the families by nationalities shows that at almost every point a lower standard of expenditure prevails among the Bohemians, Russians, Austrians and Italians than among the Americans, Teutons and Irish. The families of the former group on incomes above \$700 to \$800 begin to save and show a surplus * * * while families of the other group do not reach the saturation point, so to speak, below an income of \$900 or \$1,000."
- 5. "The standard of living varies as the two jaws of the vise, wages and prices contract and relax."

"THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME ON STANDARDS OF LIFE."

In this article Dr. Chapin brings out the following: That 22 cents per diem per man is the minimum allowance for food; that one and one-half persons to a room, not over six persons to four rooms, is the minimum standard of housing; and that \$100 per year is the absolute minimum for clothing and washing.

According to these standards the following conditions in income groups appear:

(a) \$400 to \$500: All are underfed.

88% underclad. 65% overcrowded.

(b) \$500 to \$600: 65% underfed.

65% underfed. 88% underclad. 71% overcrowded.

(c) \$600 to \$700: 33% underfed.

33% underfed. 63% underclad. 51% overcrowded.

For every income group thereafter, overcrowding is the main evil Even in the \$1,100 group, where none are underfed and only 6% underclad, 21% are overcrowded.

The above facts show that, in (a) the need of shelter is being satisfied at the expense of food and clothing, in (b) the desire for sufficient food is being satisfied at the expense of shelter. A higher rental is paid but more people are crowded into the rooms.

In discussing savings, Dr. Chapin shows that the fact that money is saved is no proof that a proper standard of physical efficiency is attained. Many families save at the expense of efficiency and comforts. For example, in the three income groups mentioned above, 50% of the underfed, 65% of the underfedd, and 44% of the overcrowded, report a surplus of \$25 or more. It is interesting to note that the proportion of families saving money among the Russian and Italian families is much higher than among the Americans.

"COST OF LIVING FOR A WAGE-EARNER'S FAMILY IN NEW YORK CITY."

With the exception of Dr. Chapin's work upon this problem, Louise Bolard More has accomplished more for our purpose than any other authority. In this article Mrs. More designates \$850 a year, or \$16.50 a week, as a representative income of the typical family under discussion. This income is a little above the point where a household ceases to run into debt. It allows a small margin whereby a respectable family may retain a fair physical and moral standard under city conditions.

"Other investigations, as well as my own, have placed this as a fair average for workingmen's families in a city like New York."

Her conclusions are based on the following conservative family budget:

Object of Expenditure.	Per week	Per year
Rent. Food Clothing. Fuel and light Insurance. Sundries.	.80	\$168 364 100 40 35 143
Total	\$16.50	\$850

This budget is supported by the following data:

Rent:

Thirteen dollars and fifty cents per month is 19.4% of total expenditure. Three or four rooms at present rates would cost \$12, \$16 or \$18 per month. Conservative estimate: \$14 per month—\$168 per year.

Food:

Recent investigations place necessary expenditure for food at 22c per day per man. Thus, for a family of five, with the children aged 12, 8 and 3 years, \$5.70 is a minimum, but this necessitates scientific knowledge of food values, household efficiency, and economical buying.

One dollar per day is generally regarded by housekeepers as adequate to provide nutrition for a family of five or six persons. Conservative estimate: \$7 per week—\$364 per year.

Clothing:

The expenditure for clothing varies greatly. However, \$100 per year is considered a minimum allowance.

Fuel and Light:

Coal at \$6 to \$6.50 a ton or 25c a bushel or 10c a pail.

Gas at 25c per 250 cubic feet.

Wood-gathered by children.

Twenty-five families with incomes between \$800 and \$900 average \$44.51 per year for light and fuel. Conservative estimate: \$40 per year.

Insurance:

Expenditure for this item is almost universal. Only 26 out of the 200 families investigated did not carry life insurance. Policies vary from \$50 to \$300, bearing a premium of \$30 to \$40 per year. Average amount—\$37.19. In one case an expenditure of \$127 per year with an income of only \$1,200 was discovered. Conservative estimate—\$35.

Sundries, Car Fare, Furniture, etc.:

	Per year.
Papers and magazines	\$ 5.00
Furniture, kitchen utensils, etc	15.00
	20.00
DIDK (Occasional pint of heer at supper—man not a hard drinker)	20.00
Church dues.	5.00
opending money—tather (including shaves tobacco car fares to	
and from work, union diles, and drink outside homes	50.00
Occasional sickness. Miscellaneous—domestic service in time of sickness, soap, washing	10.00 or less
materials writing paper, stamps, moving expenses, etc	40.00
materials writing paper, stamps, moving expenses, etc	18.00
Total	\$143.00

"WAGE-EARNERS' BUDGETS."

In this book, Louise Bolard More again concludes that a well-nourished family of five in New York City needs at least \$6 per week for food. The average food expenditure for 39 families of five persons each was \$327.24 per year or \$6,293 per week. Considering \$6 a week or \$312 per year as 43.4% of the total expenditure, that being the average percentage expended for food in the 200 families under immediate consideration and approximately the average arrived at in the extensive investigation of the U. S. Department of Labor, the total expenditure for all purposes would be about \$720 a year. Making allowance for a larger proportion of surplus than was found in these families, in order to provide for the future, the minimum income should be from \$800 to \$900 per year.

"FINANCING THE WAGE-EARNER'S FAMILY."

This book by Scott Nearing discusses in detail the question of the standard of living, but his chapter upon individual family budgets, with particular reference to a minimum New York City budget, contains the only information that would be useful for our purpose. This particular discussion is a criticism of a family budget obtained by Mrs. More.

The budget was prepared by an average Irish family, consisting of father, mother, and two boys, eight and nine years of age. The man was a steady, temperate, unskilled laborer, and the woman, who had considerable native thrift, was neat, honest and reliable.

The estimated expenditures were as follows:

	Per year
Rent: 2 mos. at \$10; 7 mos. at \$12; 3 mos. at \$11	. \$137 0
Food, from \$4 to \$7 a week	. 277.0
Drink (pint of beer at supper daily)	. 36.4
Clothing	. 40.0
ight and fuel	. 52.0
apers, 11 cents a week	
Church, 35 cents a week (for 50 weeks)	
Man's spending moneý	2.0
Total	
Income	600.00
Deficit	\$22.50

Upon analysis Mr. Nearing shows the cost of food to be slightly more than the 22c per man per day estimate, while the expenditure for clothing is abnormally low, so low in fact that it cannot be considered accurate. The housing was inadequate, with only three small dark rooms, the windows of two of these opening into an airshaft. There was no allowance whatsoever for recreation or health.

"A LIVING WAGE."

For the purpose of comparing conditions in New York City with conditions elsewhere, the family budgets following are included. They are the result of a study made by John Augustine Ryan, as described in Chapter VII of his book—"A Living Wage." He compares two family budgets, one by the U. S. Commissioner of Labor in 1905, showing the average yearly cost of living for 2,132 families averaging 5.7 persons, the other a revision of this same budget showing the cost of living at minimum prices.

Family budget, from the seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor (1905).

Same budget revised to show the cost of living at minimum prices.

	Per year		Per year.
Food	\$287.06	Food	\$235.00
Rent (av. no. of rms. 4.7)	72.58	Rent	
Fuel	35.75	Fuel	30.00
Lighting	4.90	Lighting	
Clothing	107.40	Clothing	107.40
Taxes (nearly ½ of families made no		Cioumgiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	10
return for this)	5.43	Insurance (property)	5.00
Insurance (property)	6.47	Insurance (life)	0.00
Insurance (life)	20.22	(Eliminated because he should have	1
insurance (ine)	20.22	saved enough to provide for old	
		age.)	
Organizations (labor)	6.06	Organizations (labor)	6.06
	6.60		
Organizations (other)		Organizations (other)	
Religion	10.29	Religion	
Charity	2.80	Charity	2.80
Furniture and utensils (an irreducible		Furniture and utensils	19.79
_ minimum)	19.79	.	
Books and newspapers (school books in-		Books and newspapers	
cluded, ridiculously low)	5.25	Amusements and vacations	
Amusements and vacations	9.36	Intoxicating liquors	10.00
Intoxicating liquors	15.98	Tobacco	8.00
Tobacco	10.48	Sickness and death (provided for by	
Sickness and death	22.31	saving).	
Other purposes	38.19	Other purposes	38.19
Total	\$687.02	Total	\$601,03

The total average of expenditures per family was \$610.61. The discrepancy arose from the fact that hundreds of families made no mention of several items.

Conclusions.

- (1) In New York, \$600 would not, even during periods of low prices, obtain the irreducible minimum of the revised column. It is not a living wage in New York City.
- (2) Anything less than \$600 is not a living wage in cities of the United States.
- (3) This sum is probably a living wage in certain cities of the South where goods and rent are cheaper.

15.—MINIMUM STANDARDS OF FAMILY INCOME. (FROM CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES. LAUCK AND SYDENSTRICKER, 1917.)

The Point of Adequate Subsistence.—The various recent investigations of budgets of families in different ranges of income appear to indicate quite clearly that the point of adequate subsistence is not reached until an income of about \$800 or \$900 is provided. The percentage of family income spent for food remains practically the same, or is greater, in families with incomes of less than that amount; in families with incomes of \$800 or more, the percentage of income spent for food is found to be proportionately less as income increases, indicating that only then is income sufficient to allow a surplus left from food, rent, etc., to be spent on "incidentals."

This conclusion was shown by the British Board of Trade's inquiry into the cost of living in American towns, in 1909, as well as by Chapin's New York investigation, in 1907, to which reference has already been made. "These figures," said Chapin, referring to the percentages in relation to income groups, "would seem to indicate that not until the family is able to spend well beyond \$1,000 does it satisfy its wants for food on a smaller proportion of its total income than when it had only \$600 or \$700 for all purposes. Whether this is due to insufficient nutrition or lower income, or to indulgence of more expensive tastes as resources increase, we may be able at a later point to suggest. Certainly the point of diminishing percentages of expenditure for food is placed much higher in the income scale than in the cases on which Engel based his well-known generalizations. (6)

Engel's generalizations were borne out quite positively with regard to expenditures for food by the Federal Bureau of Labor's Cost of Living Study in 1901, as the statistics already quoted in the chapter on Family Income and Expenditure shows. Chapin's more intensive study furnished further data, which are extremely interesting, regarding the proportion of underfed in the various income groups. An analysis of the nutrition values of the food of these families showed that the proportion of underfed families was as follows: (7)

FAMILY INCOMES AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDERFED FAMILIES IN EACH INCOME GROUP.

Family income.	Per cent of underfed families.	Family income.	Per cent of underfed families.
\$400-\$599. 600- 799. 800- 899.	76 32 22	\$900-\$1,099 1,100 and over	9

⁶ R. C. Chapin: Standard of Living in New York City, p. 123.

⁷ Ibid, p. 127. These analyses were made by Dr. F. R. Underhill, professor of physiological chemistry in Yale University, upon the scale of values adopted by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

"This means," comments Professor Chapin, "that with less than \$600 to spend for all purposes, an adequate food supply is not provided, and that on from \$600 to \$800 incomes, one family in three is underfed, while less than one in ten of the families having \$900 and \$1,000 to spend fell short of the minimum for food." (8)

The point of inadequate subsistence has also been indicated by various investigations into the health of wage-working families and by mortality statistics. The relation of poverty to disease is discussed in greater detail in an earlier chapter, but it is perhaps significant to note that the careful studies of infant mortality by the Federal Children's Bureau point to a very definite line of adequate subsistence.

PER CENT OF FAMILIES UNDERFED, UNDERCLOTHED AND OVERCROWDED, BY INCOME.

	Per cent which were						
Family income.	Number of families.	Under- fed.	Under- clothed.	Over- crowded.	Under- fed and under- clothed.	Under- fed and over- crowded.	Under- clothed and over- crowded.
\$ 400-\$ 499 500- 599 600- 699 700- 799 800- 899 900- 999 1,000- 1,099 1,100- 1,199 1,200 and over	8 17 72 79 73 63 31 18 30	100 65 33 30 22 8 10	88 88 63 52 32 25 3 6	63 71 57 58 53 40 30 21	88 59 18 14 10 3	63 47 19 19 15 6 3	50 53 39 35 25 11

The size of the families included in the above statistics was not less than four nor more than six persons, the average size in each income group being approximately five persons.

In a steel manufacturing town, Johnstown, Pa., for example, it was found that unless the family had an annual income of about \$800 or more, the death rate among infants was considerably above the average. (°) Using infant mortality as an indicator of healthful conditions of living, this can be interpreted only as meaning that a family could not provide sanitary housing, healthful environment and adequate food, or permit the mother to stay at home and not be a wage-earning member of the family, unless the family income was over \$800 a year.

Studies of Minimum Standards of Family Income.—With the foregoing evidence as to the point of adequate subsistence, the results of several intensive studies of minimum standards of family income tend to agree. Giving what seems to be due allowance for differences in

⁽⁸⁾ Ibid, p. 128. Chapin also presented statistics as to underfed, underclothed and overcrowded families in the various income groups from which the following tabulation has been made (p. 241):

⁽⁹⁾ United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau: Infant Mortality—Results of a Field Study in Johnstown, Pa., p. 45 In families where the father earned less than \$521 a year, or less than \$10 a week, the infant mortality rate was 255.7, as contrasted with 130.7 for the community as a whole, and it was three times as high as in families where the father earned \$1,00 or more a year. In a similar investigation in Montclair, N. J., the Children's Bureau found that the infant mortality rate In families where the income was less than \$12 a week was more than twice as high as in families where the income was \$23 or more a week.

methods of investigation, in point of view, and in conditions considered, these studies by various authorities of actual conditions in workingmen's families may be said to strengthen the estimate that unless a family of the normal size (10) has an income of about \$800, (11) it cannot maintain such a standard of living as we have had in mind. It is generally agreed, of course, that a greater measure of health than this minimum would afford would be desirable, but approximately \$800 seems to be regarded as the least amount necessary after paring down all expenditures for food, clothing, rent, insurance, health, furnishings, recreation and incidentals to a degree that hardly seems possible with the utmost frugality.

The closeness with which these determinations have been made will be clearly evident if some of them are itemized in some detail and compared with an estimate submitted by a labor union composed of skilled workers and another for government employes. During 1915, five determinations and estimates of the minimum cost of maintaining a family appeared, two of them being made by the New York Factory Investigating Commission, one by the New York City Bureau of Standards, one by a representative of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, one by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways. The last named was an estimate used by representatives of street railway employes in the recent arbitration in Chicago. They are summarized for purposes of comparison in the table which follows.

These determinations are corroborated, in large measure, by other well-recognized investigations. For New York City, Professor Chapin, in 1907, arrived at the conclusion that "an income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard" for a family of five persons; Mrs. Louise B. More's investigations in 1906 pointed to "at least \$728 a year"; and the special committee of the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections reported in 1907 that a conservative estimate was that "\$825 is sufficient for the average family of five individuals"; Prof. J. C. Kennedy's investigations of the families of stockyard workers in Chicago caused him to conclude that no family of five could "live decently and efficiently in the stockyards district on less than \$800 a year."

⁽¹⁰⁾ A family of five persons—father, mother, and three dependent children.

⁽¹¹⁾ R. C. Chapin: Standard of Living in New York City; L. B. More: Wage-Earners' Budgets; New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections committee on standards of living; M. Byington: The Households of a Mill District; Fourth Annual Report of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, Vol. IV; New York City Bureau of Standards: Report on the Cost of Living for an unskilled Laborer's Family.

ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL COST OF LIVING FOR WAGE-WORKERS' FAMILIES IN NEW YORK CITY, BUFFALO, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, BASED ON FAMILIES OF FIVE PERSONS.

Items of expenditure.	New York City Bureau of Standards. (c)	New York City Fac. Inv. Com. (a)	Buffalo, N. Y. Fac. Inv. Com. (a)	Chicago Street Railway Employes. (b)	Washington, D. C. A. F. of L. Com. (d)
Food. Rent. Fuel and light. Clothing. Car fare. Insurance Health. Furnishings. Newspapers. Recreation and amusements. Miscellaneous.	\$380.00 168.00 42.00 104.00 30.30 22.80 20.00 18.00 5.00 40.00 10.00	\$325.00 200.00 20.00 140.00 31.20 35.60 22.00 7.00 5.63 50.00 40.00	\$281.00 120.00 40.00 140.00 31.20 35.60 22.00 7.00 5.63 50.00 40.00	\$529.13 240.00 86.00 167.25 26.00 20.00 65.50 3.00 7.50 45.50	\$274.00 240.00 49.00 153.00
Average weekly	\$16.15	\$16.85	\$14.85	\$23.24	\$14.73

- (a) Fourth Annual Report of the New York Factory Investigating Commission, 1915, Vol. IV, p. 1668.
- (b) American Federationist, October, 1915, p. 837.
- (c) Report on the Cost of Living for an Unskilled Laborer's Family in New York City, submitted by the (New York City) Bureau of Standards.

(d) This estimate was presented by Arthur E. Holder, of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, in support of the Nolan bill for a \$3-a-day minimum wage for government employes, at a hearing of the Committee on Labor, held on March 21, 1916. Mr. Holder stated that \$766 would "simply purchase a bare subsistence," and is "much below a decent living standard." "You will observe that I have tabooed every form of "luxury." he was quoted as commenting. "Receiving \$765.95 a year, there could be no riding on street cars for this workingman's family, no tobacco, no candy, no books, no Sunday school contributions, nothing for the church; no newspapers, no movies, no lodge dues, no insurance, no postage stamps and no doctor's bills—for, of course, on the "substantial" diet purchased for 75 cents a day, a family of five would run no chance of ever getting sick. Moreover, the family must remain stationary—no births, no deaths, no accidents, no medicines, no doctors. In regard to 75 cents a day for food for a family of five, if there is a woman in the District of Columbia who can buy the food for that family with 75 cents, I will take off my hat to her as the greatest financier in America."

The Pittsburgh Survey's investigations in 1907 and 1908 concluded that \$1,291 was a sufficient family income, but \$200 more was allowed for "sundries" than is usually allowed in other estimates.

It seems hardly necessary to resort to scientifically ascertained facts as to actual living conditions to determine that \$800, in round numbers, is about as little as the ordinary family can live on if it lives healthfully, comfortably and efficiently. A glance at actual expenses for unquestionable necessaries should be sufficient. It must be very evident that the family of average size living in the average industrial town, with an income of, say, \$800-if it must spend \$650 or \$700 for food, rent, clothing, and fuel and light-can have very little surplus for savings or extraordinary expenditures. Out of what is left "must come the funds for amusements and recreation, books, papers and magazines, lodge and union dues, benefit and insurance premiums, sickness, upkeep of household and kitchen furnishings, and the hundred-and-one incidental expenditures that are common even to the most frugal households. A death in the family is a heavy expense; the birth of an additional member of the family is a cause, not only of lessened family income in families where the wife is a wage-earner, but also of immediate expense and the promise of increasing cost in the future. For we are speaking of the 'average' family with an income of \$700 to \$800 a year, which is considered adequate if everything 'goes right.' But sometimes things 'go wrong.' '' (12)

The Workingman's Family and Higher Living Costs.—No definite conception of the adequacy of wages and of family income is possible, of course, without taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living since 1900. There has been a great deal of the discussion of the "race" between wages and living costs, but, because of the lack of comprehensive and exact statistics, the most that can be said is that indications point to an extremely close race. It is manifestly unfair, as some statisticians have done, to measure wages in terms of retail food prices alone without determining whether the retail prices of other articles, of services, and of rent, have advanced as rapidly. At the same time, since expenditures for food constitute nearly half of the total expenditures of wage-working families, it is proper to conclude that a 60 per cent increase in the retail prices of the principal foods must entail sacrifices either in diet or in other lines of expenditure, or in both, unless wages have advanced to an equal degree. It appears to be very plain that in only a few occupations and trades has there been as much as a 60 per cent wage increase since 1900.

Whether average wages have or have not actually kept up with the total cost of maintaining the wage-worker's family is of scarcely less importance than two other considerations. One is that the family with an income of, say, \$650, which was found adequate to make ends meet in 1900, can not ordinarily make ends meet now, and there are many such families with equally as great demands and necessities as then. Even though the average family may, because of increases in wages and of the employment of its women and children, have kept its income apace with the advancing cost of living, the pressure of higher living cost

⁽¹²⁾ B. S. Warren and Edgar Sydenstricker: Health Insurance—Its Relation to the Public Health, Bulletin 76 of the U. S. Public Health Service, March, 1916.

still falls heavily upon those who are below the average. The other consideration is that the social standard of minimum subsistence has become more costly. New desires and new wants have been created, and it is impossible to assume that the wage-working family has not been affected in much the same way as the family of the business man, the banker, the office worker, or even the farmer. Certain changes in the manner of living have occurred that probably the wage-working family, as well as any other family, could well do without; there are other changes, however, which have been brought about in response to those wants whose creation has been the mark of advancing civilization. Good or bad, changes in the customs and manner of living can not be overlooked in considering the question of adequacy of wages and family income. They are social products for which we can blame the wage-working population least of all. The fact which is of distinct pertinence here is that even if the levels of prices and wages had remained without change since 1900, the cost of living would have increased, because the social standard of living has become more expensive. To live adequately to-day costs more than it did even ten or fifteen years ago, not simply because prices have gone up, but because our standards of health, comfort, and efficiency are more exacting, to say nothing of the cost of satisfying those new desires which we might do without.

Aside from these considerations, however, the facts, so far as they are available from statistical sources, of higher living costs in relation to wages and income deserve to be mentioned because of their importance in throwing light on present conditions. The statistics of full-time weekly wages furnished for a number of trades and industries by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics appear to indicate that up to 1915 the average increase has been between 25 and 30 per cent since 1900. (13)

⁽¹³⁾ See the discussion by I. M. Rubinow, Chief Statistician of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation: The Trend of Real Wages, American Economic Review, Dec., 1914, pp. 793-817.

The wage statistics used by Dr. Rubinow in his computation are those regularly published in the retail price bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and cover cotton goods, woolen goods, silk, boots and shoes, knit goods, lumber, millwork, furniture, building trades, bakers, marble and stone cutting, foundry and machine shops and printing.

These figures are possibly too high, since the statistics may include a disproportionate number of well-unionized skilled trades whose wage rates have advanced more rapidly than those of unskilled occupations. In contrast may be presented statistics of prices. Unfortunately, statistics of retail prices are available only for foods (14), but at least some idea of the advance in prices of other articles may be gained from the wholesale price statistics furnished by various governmental and commercial authorities. Selecting the statistics for those items of expenditure which we have seen to be the principal necessaries, the advances in prices from 1900 to 1913 may be roughly stated as follows:

Item.	Per cent of increase 1900–1913
Food, retail (a) Food, wholesale Clothing (and cloth), wholesale Fuel, retail (coal, 1907-1913) Fuel and lighting, wholesale Housing, wholesale prices of lumber and building materials Wages of building labor Household furnishings, wholesale	31-52 16-20 5-10 17 31

The increased cost of maintaining the wage-working family can not, of course, be stated definitely on the basis of such statistics as the above, but a suggestive illustration is pertinent:

The extensive budgetary investigation of workingmen's families conducted by the Federal Bureau of Labor in 1901 (16)—before the advance in prices began to be markedly evident—found that the "normal" family was able to subsist and even have savings upon an income of between \$600 and \$700 a year, according to the standard of living then existing. (17) The average family in that range of annual income was found to have an expenditure of \$612 for all purposes at prices then prevailing. This amount was found to be spent approximately in the following manner:

Item.	Amount.	Per cent of total expenditure.
Food. Rent. Fuel and light. Clothing. Sundries.	\$266 113 35 79 119	43.5 18.5 6.0 13.0 20.0

⁽¹⁴⁾ See Bulletins of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics on Retail Prices of Foods.

⁽a) Retail price data exist for only food and coal, and are supplied by the records of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the other items only wholesale price data are available, and are therefore not adequately indicative of the full extent of their advance in the prices paid by the ultimate consumer. The wholesale price data are supplied by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bradstreet's, R. G. Dun & Company, the New York Times Annalist, and Thomas Gibson. Where two figures are given in the summary for one item, the minimum and maximum results, as shown by different authorities, are indicated.

⁽¹⁶⁾ See Eighteenth Annual Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, 1903.

⁽¹⁷⁾ By "normal" family was meant the family in which the man is the bread-winner and the wife non-wage-earning, and the children under fourteen years of age and dependent.

Applying the percentages of increase in the various items of expenditure, what would the same family have required to maintain the same standards in, say 1913, as it did before the great price advance began?

Wherever retail price date are available, they may, of course, be used. In the case of wholesale price date, it seems to be conservative to use the highest percentages computed from the various wholesale price authorities. In the case of rent, 35 is used as the percentage of increase, taking into consideration both the higher cost of building materials and the higher labor cost. This seems to be very conservative in the light of statistics of actual rent increases for shorter periods than the 1900-1913 period.

Upon this conservative basis, the following results appear (see table below).

Allowing for no increase in the cost of the "sundries" actually bought or necessitating expenditures, and for no increase in the number of "sundry" expenditures to meet the broadened and greater variety of wants in 1913, as compared with 1900, the cost of maintaining a family according to the same standard now as then would have been over \$200 greater, or an increase of 35 per cent.

Item of expenditure.	Amount expended in 1900.	Increase in price.	Amount necessary in 1913.
Food. Rent. Fuel and light. Clothing. Sundries.	35	62 35 17 8	\$430 (a) 152 41 85 119
Total	\$612		\$827

⁽a) It is significant to note that the United States Public Health Service paid about 35 cents a day for a well-balanced ration sufficient to supply an adult male with 3,000 to 3,500 calories a day for its marine hospital employes, etc., in 1914. On this hasis, the annual cost of food for a family as defined above (3.3 adult male units), would be approximately \$420 a year. The cost of the United States Public Health Service ration was based on retail prices prevailing during the year, and the food was purchased under annual contract. The contract prices would be somewhat lower than ordinary retail prices, but the quality of food was of the best grades. Hence the figure, \$430, is believed to be conservative.

16.-COST OF BREAD AMONG THE WORKERS.

Memorandum by Frances Stern, Author of "Food for the Worker," Associated with U. S. Food Administration.

(From the minutes of the Committee on Prices, August 27-29, 1917.)

The work with the people of the crowded district of Boston, and my association with them previous to the war, has led to serious thinking and many conferences with them since the increased cost of food, due to war conditions. The cry on every side is that it is almost impossible to live, and that every luxury—such as cake perhaps once a week—must be cut out. They complain a great deal of their necessity of life—flour and bread.

In the book, "Food for the Worker," seven weeks' menus have been very carefully worked out relative to food values and costs, and the cost of bread in that seven weeks of the total supply, which amounts to \$53.11, is about 25 per cent of the total. These menus have been carefully worked over by experts in nutrition and people familiar with the habits of the people for whom they were intended. Variety has been given, and as much meat and vegetables as the purse would allow; and yet to make the necessary requirements of food values, bread to the amount as heretofore stated would have to be 25 per cent. (Page 119).

In another group of flexible menus where different types of meals were planned, from the simplest to the elaborate, it was interesting to note that from twice to three times as much bread was needed with the simple meal as with the elaborate one. Which again leads us to see that people living on the one-piece meal must have bread to make up the required food value. It is desirable for them from many points of view: cost, ease in cooking, habit, nutrition, and a safe food for children.

On page 22 of "Food for the Worker," the following statement is made:

"It has been estimated that between \$800 and \$900 a year is the minimum figure at which a decent and efficient standard of living can be maintained for the typical family of five.

"In a recent study by Schereschewsky, it was found that in the group whose income was \$500 or less, under-nourishment and sickness were twice as great as in the groups earning \$700 to \$900. An average wage of an unskilled laborer is \$12 per week, or \$624 per year, if he is continuously employed. The man who earns this income, however, is on the average unemployed eight weeks out of the fifty-two. This period of unemployment without pay reduces his annual income to \$528. The cost of our menu is \$364 a year—an extremely conservative estimate. Lower estimates are possible, but fail to allow for one of our essential considerations—variety. The cost of our menu is 65 per cent of an income of \$528 per annum, and if we allow \$144 per year for rent, a fair average, only \$20 remains for all other needs of life for the family of five, such as fuel, light, clothing, car fares, insurance, medicine, and recreation."

PROPORTION OF BREAD IN MENUS OF RICH AND POOR. DINNERS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Soup.	Beef soup with vege- tables.					
Meat.	1 Slice Roast	1 Slice Roast	1 Slice Roast	1 Slice Roast	Chicken	
Gravy.		Brown.	Brown.			
Vegetable— starchy.	1 baked potato	1 baked potato.	1 baked potato.		Rice.	Rice.
Vegetable— green.	Beets butter.	String beans butter.	2 H. T. Cauliflower creamed.	Lima beans and toma- toes.	Lima beans and toma- toes.	Lima beans and toma- toes.
Salad.	Tomato and lettuce.	Tomato and lettuce.			Lettuce.	
Dessert.	Dessert.	Dessert.	Prune jelly and sauce.	Dessert.	Dessert.	Dessert.
Bread.	1 slice.	2 slices.	1 slice.	1 slice.	⅓ slice.	2 slices.
Butter.	½ t. 1370	1323	1302 ½ t.=½ oz.	½ t. 1329	½ t. 1301	1 t. 1324

BREAKFASTS

	Α.	В.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Bread.	3 slices.	2 slices.	2½ slices.	1½ slices.	1½ slices.	2 slices.	1 slice.
Butter.	4 t.	2 t.	3 t.	2 t.	2 t.	2 t.	2 t.
Beverages with milk and sugar.	Coffee 1 cup.	Coffee 1 cup. Fried potatoes.	Milk 1 cup.	Milk 1 cup.	Coffee 1 cup.	Coffee 1 cup.	Coffee. 1 cup.
Cercal with milk and sugar.	4 t.	1 cup.		1 cup.	1 cup.		1 1/2 cup.
Fruit.					Baked Apple.	Raw.	Berries.
Eggs.						2	
Meat.							2 chops.

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